The New-York Times.

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VICKSBURGH.

News from Gen. Grant's Army to Friday Night, 22d.

Our Centre Within One Mile of Vicksburgh Court-house.

The Right and Left Wings Within a Mile and a Half.

Six Thousand Prisoners Already Captured.

REPORTS OF PREVIOUS OPERATIONS.

The Part Taken by Admiral Porter's Fleet.

Occupation of the Works at Haines' Bluff.

The Fortifications Very Strong and Extensive.

Details of the Battles of Baker's Creek and Black River Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The latest advices from our army at Vicksburgh are up to 9 o'clock on Friday night.

Our centre corps had then fought its way to within one mile of Vicksburgh Court-house.

Our right wing, under SHERMAN, was about a mile and a half from the Court-house.

Our left wing, under MCCLERNAND, was also about a mile and a half from the Court-house.

Six thousand prisoners had already been taken.

An official report has been received from Admiral PORTER, announcing the capture of Haines' Bluff, with 14 pieces of heavy artillery.

A dispatch from Gen. HURLBUT, who is thoroughly familiar with the situation, expresses the most perfect confidence in our complete success.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Up to 11 P. M. no official dispatches had been received warranting the statement of the fall of Vicksburgh—everything thus far resting on the declarations that the place must fall next day. At the latest official advices Gen. GRANT's line of battle was near a mile and a half from the city.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM ADMIRAL PORTER.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

The following was received in Washington at 11:10 o'clock this morning:

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, May 25.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following dispatch has just been received:

A. M. PENNOCK,

Fleet Captain of the Mississippi Squadron.

FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, HAINES' BLUFF, } YAZOO RIVER, May 20. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

On the morning of the 15th I came over to the Yazoo, to be ready to coöperate with Gen. GRANT. Leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, left me a small force—still I disposed of them to the best advantage.

On the 18th, at meridian, firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburgh, which assured me that Gen. GRANT was approaching the city. The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discovered a company of our artillery advancing, taking position and driving the rebels before them. I immediately saw that Gen. SHERMAN's division had come on to the left of Snyder's Bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city. I dispatched the *DeKalb*, Lieut.-Commander WALKER; *Choctaw*, Lieut.-Commander RAMSEY; *Romeo*, *Petrel* and *Forest Rose*—all under command of Lieut.-Commander BEESE—up the Yazoo to open communication in that way with Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN. This I succeeded in doing, and in three hours received letters from Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and STEELE, informing me of this vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime, Lieut.-Commander WALKE, in the *De Kalb*, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy had commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind in the hopes of destroying or taking away a large amount of ammunition on hand. When they saw the gunboats, they ran out and left everything in good order, guns, fort, tents and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands.

As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen guns was reported to me, I shoved up the gunboats from below Vicksburgh to fire at the Hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for about an hour, and continued, at intervals during the night, to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted 8 and 10-inch and 7⅗-inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege. As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally. I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time.

These works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and the rifle-pits proper of Haines' Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter. Such a net-work of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour. As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut.-Commander WALKE up the Yazoo River, with sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to return with all dispatch, and only to proceed as far as Yazoo City, where the rebels have a Navy-yard and storehouses.

In the meantime, Gen. GRANT has closely invested Vicksburgh, and has possession of the best commanding points. In a very short time a general assault will take place, when I hope to announce that Vicksburgh has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.

There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months is about being rewarded. It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburgh, the Mississippi will be open its entire length. D. D. PORTER,

A. R. A. commanding the Mississippi Squadron.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 25.

Special dispatches from the army of Gen. GRANT contain full accounts of the battles in Mississippi, representing them as a series of bloody and desperate engagements, in which our soldiers immortalized themselves.

The *Commercial's* special dispatch is as follows:

BATTLEFIELD OF BAKER'S CREEK, } Saturday, May 16, 1863. }

The Federal army under Gen. GRANT has won another glorious victory.

A furious battle has been fought, lasting nearly five hours, and resulting in the defeat of the enemy at all points, with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded, and three complete batteries of heavy rifled cannon, besides single pieces, 2,000 prisoners, large quantities of small arms and camp equipage.

Our success was signal and complete.

Early on the morning of the 16th inst., Gen. MCCLERNAND's corps were put in motion, while Gen. HOVEY's division advanced across the open field to the foot of Champion Hill.

At 11 o'clock the battle was commenced.

Champion Hill was covered with timber, flanked on both sides with ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an almost impenetrable growth of scrubby bushes.

The rebels opened with a heavy fire from their four-gun battery, and from their sharpshooters in the woods.

The battle raged terribly from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Gen. HOVEY's division carried the heights in gallant style, making a dash on the first battery and captured it from the rebels. Lying thick in the vicinity were guns, gun-carriages broken, caissons overturned, knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other debris—all attesting the terrific struggle for the ground.

At this juncture the rebels were reinforced, and Gen. HOVEY was slowly driven back.

Gen. QUIMBY, with a brigade, went to the support of Gen. HOVEY, and the ground was speedily reoccupied and the rebels finally repulsed.

At the commencement of the engagement Gen. LOGAN's division marched to the brow of the hill, forming in line of battle on the right of Gen. HOVEY, and advanced in gallant style, sweeping everything before them to the edge of the woods.

In the front of Gen. LOGAN the battle was of the most desperate character imaginable.

The rattle of musketry was incessant and continued, and the reports were so blended that a single discharge was rarely heard.

Gen. LOGAN captured two batteries, a large portion of prisoners, small arms, &c.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

Specials contain the following:

CHAMPION HILLS, TWENTY-SIX MILES EAST OF } VICKSBURGH, Saturday, May 16. }

Early this morning Gen. MCCLERNAND's corps was put in motion. HOVEY's division was on the main road from Jackson to Vicksburgh, but the balance of the corps was a few miles to the southward, on a parallel road, and MCPHERSON's corps followed HOVEY's division closely.

At 9 o'clock HOVEY discovered the enemy in front on Champion Hill, to the left of the road, near Baker's Creek, apparently in force. Skirmishers were thrown out and the division advanced cautiously and slowly to give MCPHERSON's advance division under LOGAN time to come within supporting distance. Gen. HOVEY's division advanced across the open field at the foot of Champion Hill, in line of battle. At 11 o'clock the battle commenced. The hill itself was covered with timber, and is in fact but an abrupt terminus of a high ridge running north and south, flanked both sides by deep ravines and gullies, and in many places covered with an impenetrable growth of scrubby white oak brush. The rebels appeared deficient in artillery throughout the battle, but opened with rather a heavy fire from a four-gun battery of rifled 6-pounders, planted about 400 yards back from the brow of the hill.

The woods on both sides of the road leading up the face of the hill, and winding back on the ridge a mile or more, were filled with sharpshooters, supported by infantry. Here the battle began, just as our men entered the edge of the timber, and raged terribly from 11 till between 3 and 4 o'clock. Gen. HOVEY's division carried the heights in a gallant style, and, making a dash on the first battery, drove the gunners from their posts, and captured the pieces. The rebels lay thick in the vicinity of the guns. Their horses were more than half killed. Gun-carriages and caissons were broken, and knapsacks, blankets, small arms and other *debris*, attested the deadly struggle. The colors of the Thirty-first Alabama regiment were captured there. At this juncture MITCHELL's Ohio battery was opened, at about eighty yards from the brow of the hill. The rebels made a dash for it, but the fleetness of the horses prevented its capture. At the same time the rebels appeared with fresh troops on that wing, and redoubled their efforts to hold their position, and dislodge our troops on the hill. HOVEY was slowly driven back to the brow; but a brigade from Gen. QUIMBY was ordered to his support, and the ground was speedily recovered, and the rebels finally repulsed.

At the commencement of the engagement, Gen. LOGAN's division marched past the brow of the hill, and forming in line of battle on the right of HOVEY, advanced in grand style, sweeping everything before them. At the edge of the wood in front of LOGAN the battle was most desperate. Not a man flinched or a line wavered in this division. All behaved like veterans, and moved to new positions with a conscious tread of victory. Two batteries were captured by this division, and enough hard fighting done to immortalize it. They also captured a large portion of the prisoners, small arms, &c.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock Gen. OSTERHAUS' and Gen. MCARTHUR's divisions came into action on the extreme left, and completed what had been so auspiciously carried forward. They were both miles away when the engagement began, but were brought forward with all dispatch possible. The enemy were in full retreat soon after, and three divisions pursued till 9 o'clock, and are now encamped at Ward's Station, eight miles beyond the battle-ground.

From rebel prisoners I learn that PEMBERTON commanded in person. FITZHUGH LEE and GREGG, who commanded at the battle near Raymond, and others of note, had subordinate commands. I also learn that great dissatisfaction exists toward PEMBERTON. He is accused by many of selling out to GRANT; also of planning military operations for the last four weeks so as to insure the latter's success.

It is impossible yet to do more than approximate our loss. I think it will be about 1,000 killed and wounded. It may prove less, but it cannot be much more. But few officers of distinction are injured. The Twenty-fourth Indiana lost one hundred men. Lieut.-Col. SWAIN, commanding, was killed. Not a General or staff officer on our side was hurt. This has been the hottest and most brilliant fight in the Southwest for several months. The men are enthusiastic whenever Gen. GRANT appears. His reckless exposure of himself on the field begets unbounded admiration among the privates.

Well-authenticated cases of rebel barbarity to our wounded men can be enumerated. Three different men, who were shot down in the battle, were subsequently sabred by the rebels when they temporarily retook the ground. The men lived to narrate the atrocity, but will scarcely recover.

BATTLE OF BLACK RIVER BRIDGE.

BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, TWELVE MILES EAST OF } VICKSBURGH, Sunday, May 17. }

MCCLERNAND's corps marched to this place early this morning. OSTERHAUS was in the advance, and found the rebels strongly intrenched on the east bank of the river. Batteries were soon in position, playing on the enemy's works. At 10 o'clock Gen. LAWLER's brigade, in CARR's division, charged across the open fields, two hundred yards in width, wading the bayou in front, and swarming over into the intrenchments. Seventeen cannon were taken inside inside the earthworks, and from 500 to 2,000 prisoners captured. No description can do justice to the intrepidity of the regiments comprising this brigade. The rebel fire from artillery and musketry was appalling, but they rushed on to victory, regardless of death, and literally swept everything before them. Gen. MARY GREEN's Missouri brigade, (rebels,) over twelve hundred strong, was cut off by the Eleventh Wisconsin, and surrendered. Gen. VAUGHAN's brigade was also principally captured. The losses of the Eleventh Wisconsin was slight. The Twenty first and Twenty-third Iowa led in the charge, and sustained the principal loss. The Eleventh Wisconsin also captured a stand of colors.

Furious cannonading continued all day from the rebel batteries on the other side of the river. They fired the bridge, to prevent our crossing. Pontoons have been sent to SHERMAN's corps. He will probably cross a few miles above here, and attack in flank. The force opposite is thought to number 25,000. Our army is in excellent fighting condition, and think themselves invincible. As Gen. GRANT rode to the front to-day, he was everywhere greeted with tremendous and uproarious cheering.

This morning two 4-pound howitzers and two 6-pounder rifled guns were surrendered, with horses, harness and ammunition complete without a shot, a few miles back on the road. These guns became separated from the main body of the rebel army yesterday in the retreat, and were cut off by our advance.

Our loss in to-day's fighting is not heavy. The rebel killed and wounded is unknown. Their troops did not fight as obstinately to-day as yesterday. They seemed to expect a defeat. The wonder is they were not wholly withdrawn to the other side without an engagement.

Gen. OSTERHAUS was slightly wounded, but rode on the field again.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA CAIRO.

CAIRO, Monday, May 25—10 P. M.

No boats from below had arrived at Memphis up to 9 o'clock to-night. All the boats at Milliken's Bend have been sent up the Yazoo, for the purpose doubtless, of meeting any possible contingency. It may, therefore, be 24 hours before we have anything definite.

The last positive dispatches came to-day by the *Polar Star*, which left the mouth of the Yazoo at 1 o'clock Thursday. The battle was still raging with the land forces in the rear, PORTER's mortar boats below and mortar boats above engaged. It is believed that a large number of women and children still remain in Vicksburg.

CHICAGO, Monday, May 25.

A Cairo special says:

Dates from below to the morning of the 22d are received. The bombardment of the enemy's upper works was continued by the mortar fleet. Persons who saw the operations through a glass, say they are satisfied that GRANT has captured a battery on Walnut Hill. A furious cannonading is going on all around.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON,

Interesting Details from Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, May 15.

We at length hold the Capital of Mississippi, without having experienced a tithe of the interruption that naturally was expected. Our troops entered here last night, the rebels leaving without affording us greater opposition than that afforded by small advance parties acting as pickets.

SHERMAN's corps has possession of the place. Gen. GRANT is here in person. The inhabitants have very generally remained, apparently having been under the impression that our troops would not gain possession of the place. The works surrounding the town are numerous and powerful, but were deserted by the enemy without firing a gun. In leaving, they did not take with them but a small portion of their war materials, all of which, including many cannon, railroad cars, provisions, &c., have fallen into our hands.

We are now at work tearing up the railroad track, and undoubtedly within a very short time will proceed upon the main object of our mission—the capture of Vicksburgh. A railroad bridge is now burning, and several storehouses containing vast quantities of cotton, sugar and other materials.

Letters captured here, dated at Richmond on the 7th, say that Federal cavalry were then within two miles of the place, and that the greatest possible consternation existed in the city, supposing that the capture of the town would ensue immediately.

Our entire loss in the capture of this position will not exceed 250 killed and wounded. The loss of the rebels in the various skirmishes is much greater, particularly in prisoners, of whom we captured nearly a thousand, including several officers.

Our troops in making the march hither have been very orderly—no houses have been burned, and but few plundered beyond such articles as served for food. The inhabitants in some cases deserted their dwellings upon the approach of our forces. With some of those who remained I conversed, and find that very generally there exists a decided opposition to the continuation of the war, with a view to the independence of the South. They are willing, they say, if Slavery can be retained, to return to the Union.

The divisions of Gens. STEELE and TUTTLE occupy the town, and were the first to enter it.

Having accompanied the left wing, I did not reach this place till a few moments, and hence in this cannot give you any particulars, as Gen. GRANT's convoy is ready to leave. GALWAY.

THE NEWS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac writes the following concerning the reception of the Vicksburgh news in the army:

"STONEMAN'S STATION, Va., Monday, May 25.

The glorious news from Vicksburgh has completely electrified this army. The demand for the Sunday papers which contained the first particulars, was three times as great as the supply, and the camps were hilarious and gleeful all the afternoon. In the evening, when the intelligence of the final fall of the city became known, many scenes of tumultuous joy occurred, and whole brigades turned out even as late as 10 o'clock, to give three times three for GRANT and his splendid army. This news inspirits and re-energizes our men to a wonderful degree, and completely wipes out any unpleasant effects of our recent failure, if any still existed.

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Richmond papers of yesterday morning, received here to-night, lie vigorously in their efforts to conceal their disasters at Vicksburgh. Witness the following extracts:

From the Richmond Examiner, 23d.

"A telegram dated Jackson, from the reporter of the Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, published in another column, was received here yesterday morning. It was at first received without criticism, and believed, and occasioned no little gloom, especially among the weak-minded individuals of the community; but when reread it was found that the dispatch would not stand inspection, and in the course of the day the whole account became pretty generally discredited. The reporter tells of a battle on Sunday, and, further on, states—which perhaps is the only authentic information he gives—that Gen. LORING is in command at Jackson. That LORING is at Jackson, and has not informed the Department here of thi Sunday's battle, *is pretty good proof that there was no such battle.* It is to be presumed that he enjoy, at least in an equal degree with the reporter, facilities for acquiring and transmitting intelligence relative to the movements of our troops. Jackson and the country around are in a high state of excitement, and, doubtless, the theatre of countless rumors. Out of these rumors the reporter has made his story. As to the statements of our tremendous loss of artillery, there may be something in that, though that should be received with caution.

To the further discredit of the dispatch, we may add that it was not believed in official circles, and that up to a late hour last night, no information had been received later than Gen. JOHNSTON's dispatch of the 18th, which conveyed the information that Gen. PEMBERTON had been attacked at Edward's Depot, and been compelled to fall back behind the Big Black. We have authentic information that Gen. PEMBERTON, in anticipation of this movement of GRANT upon Jackson, *has for a month past been removing medical and commissary stores from that place to Vicksburgh.*

From the Richmond Examiner, 23d.

The news that thirty cannon were spiked on the retreat from Jackson, which still rests on very slight authority, and that Vicksburgh has been besieged on the land, has caused considerable sensation; but the imagination of the worthy public on this, as on very many other occasions, has far out run the reality. *Vicksburgh has not fallen—is not going to fall.* It is not in so much danger now as it has often been before, and the Federal army, struggling to complete the long seige, is in a very dangerous situation. The Confederate forces have undisputed possession of Jackson and the railroad. The Federal army is working between that point and Vicksburgh, and *Gen. Johnston is at the head of rapidly increasing column, which will soon make a terrible apparition upon the scene of action.* In the town of Vicksburgh provisions have been accumulated which will last for months. The defences on the side of the land are ample. The conformation of the ground gives an overwhelming advantage to the garrison in case of an assault. There is no reason whatsoever for despair about Vicksburgh. It is a lucky point for the Confederate army. It has already cost the idvader many a thousand of men, many millions of dollars, and will cost twice as much more before many weeks are over.

The crisis in the military situation around Vicksburgh has long been impending, and will now soon be decided for the season. The division of our forces, and some bad management of the batteries commanding the river before the town, have lost us the first engagements. Both of those engagements were far from being decisive, either of the fate of the town or of the campaign in the State. It is far more probable than otherwise, that Gen. JOHNSTON will be able to recover the ground lost by the mistakes made in the military command. *There is really no occasion for panic about Vicksburgh.* Whatever may be the result of the military operations around it, *their interest will soon be eclipsed by far greater events elsewhere.* Within in the next fortnight the campaign of 1863 will be pretty well decided. *The most important movements of the war will probably be made in that time.* If the Confederate standard is again victorious, as may be hoped with much and solid reason—although mere victory will not end the war, it will destroy the efficiency of the enemy's army for the rest of this year. *If we gain all that is now fairly possible, an entirely new character will be given to future operations, which will relieve the country of half the suffering it has hitherto endured.* Now is the noble day, the fortunate hour, for the Confederate army. At this time, if ever, let every man be at his post.

AID FOR THE VICKSBURGH WOUNDED.

The following telegram was received late yesterday afternoon by Mr. ROOSEVELT, the agent of the Western Sanitary Commission. Contributions sent to him, at No. 94 Maiden-lane, will be properly forwarded:

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25, 1863.

JAMES A. ROOSEVELT: I leave to-day with dressers, nurses and large supplies for our wounded at Vicksburgh. Can your people not aid us? Contributions are much needed, and would be most acceptable. Our brave soldiers deserve well of the nation.

JAMES E. YEATMAN,
President Western Sanitary Commission.

FOR THE WOUNDED AT VICKSBURGH.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 25.

The steamer *Champion*, laden with vegetables, fruits and other luxuries for the wounded soldiers, will leave for Vicksburgh to-morrow.

LATE FROM THE RED RIVER.

Gen. Banks' Headquarters at Alexandria—His Troops Moving up the River After the Enemy—Important Rumors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Tuesday, May 12, 1863.

Gen. BANKS still holds his headquarters here; the troops moving toward the enemy up river, and affairs looking well. The people who have remained have enjoyed perfect protection, and express their surprise at the treatment they have received. We had been pictured to them as an army of the most desperate and unscrupulous character ever assembled in any country, and visions of pillage, rape and destruction floated before their excited minds. Hundreds fled to the pine woods in dismay, and are still lurking there from fear of murder or outrage from our troops! They judged of us by the character of the fighting, drinking, gambling, thieving, desperate set who have so lately run away from here to Shrieveport.

Guerrillas hover near the town on the north side of the Red River, watching our movements.

Army stores come up the river unmolested.

Admiral PORTER has destroyed the works at Gordon's Landing, I hear.

The Monitors and bomb-fleet are pounding away at Port Hudson.

Gen. GRANT is driving the rebel army before him beyond the Big Black. Affairs look encouraging.

Four transports with Hunter's troops are at New-Orleans. Others coming. The drama draws to the last act. May the curtain soon fall. DE SOTO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

GEN. BUTLER.

It is rumored here that Gen. BUTLER will be assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, in place of Gen. BURNSIDE, who, it is understood, desires to be relieved. It is also stated that this Department will be so enlarged as to embrace all the States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi; and that, in addition to his military duties, Gen. BUTLER will be charged with the enforcement of the Conscription act and the organization of the negro levies in the Northwest. A formidable influence, headed by three members of the Senate Military Committee, and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was brought to bear, a few days ago, on the President in favor of Gen. BUTLER's appointment as Gen. CURTIS' successor in the Department of Missouri, but the application came too late, Gen. SCHOFIELD having already been assigned to that command. Gen. BUTLER has remained idle too long, and there is now a fixed determination on the part of his friends to have him forthwith placed in an active and important command.

THE REPORTED INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

The report that the rebels are preparing for another invasion of Kentucky in force is not credited by the authorities here. The capture of Vicksburgh, and the restoration to commerce of the Mississippi, will so completely disarrange the rebel plans as to render such an attempt utterly impossible now, even if they had heretofore had it in contemplation. They will now find ample occupation for their troops further south than in Kentucky.

NEGRO TROOPS.

The Secretary of War, referring to the intention to enter more vigorously on the work of raising negro troops immediately on Adj.-Gen. THOMAS' return, said, a few days ago, that within six months we would have 200,000 negro troops in the field.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, has ordered all the rebel prisoners confined in the West to be sent immediately to City Point for exchange. Arrangements for the exchange of all our prisoners in the hands of the rebels are nearly completed. The number held by both parties is about equal.

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Money has been forwarded to pay all our troops in the field save the armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee.

FUNDS FOR THE ARMY.

The Secretary of the Treasury signed warrants to day, placing funds in the hands of paymasters for the pay of the entire army to the first of this month. No further payments will be due the army till July next.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in reference to leakage, that parties may be allowed for leakage of spirituous liquors, not exceeding five per cent., occurring during transit: First, when removed under bond for exportation; and secondly, when removed from one collection district to another, under permit. The amount of leakage is to be ascertained as follows: The quantity is to be ascertained by a United States Inspector before removal from the distillery, and again at the point of destination. The fact of the loss actually occurring by leakage must be established by affidavits or other sufficient evidence. The amount allowed for leakage shall not exceed one per centum for every two hundred miles of transit, and shall in no case exceed five per centum.

PROMOTION OF GEN. BIRNEY.

Brig.-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, of Philadelphia, was to-day appointed Major-General, *vice* BERRY, killed at Chancellorsville. His commission dates from that day. He now commands KEARNEY's old division.

RETURN OF A CORRESPONDENT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Mr. COLBURN, the New-York *World* correspondent captured at Vicksburgh and taken to Richmond, has been released, and arrived here. The rebels retain the *Tribune* correspondents. They state that the rebel force at Vicksburgh and neighboring points has never been over fifteen thousand.

PRICES IN DIXIE.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 23d contains the price list of the Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of the rebel Congress to estimate the prices to be paid during the next two months for articles impressed into the use of the rebel army, among which are the following: Wheat, per bushel, $4 50, corn $4, oats $2, potatoes $5, salt $5; flour, per barrel, $22 50; bacon, salt pork, and lard, $1 per pound; wool $3, tallow candles $1, soap 31 cents, brown sugar $1, coffee $3, tea $10, leather $3, hay $80 per ton, pig iron $3 80; freight, per mile per bushel, grain 3 cents; two-horse team and driver, per day, $10; four-horse $13, six-horse $16; laborers, found, $2 per day, $40 per month, and one-half these rates if found by the army. It must be recollected that the rebels have to seize all stores now, and all individuals have to pay double and treble these rates. An act forbids officers seizing all the people have, as it would cause starvation.

THE OFFICE OF PURVEYOR ABOLISHED.

A general order of Gen. HOOKER's abolishes the office of Purveyor, and gives the furnishing of the entire supplies for officers' messes to sutlers, who must find their own transportation.

REBEL RATIONS.

Rebel deserters from Fredericksburgh state that they are now supplied with rations of fish caught from the Rappahannock, instead of meat.

GEN. WRIGHT.

Brig.-Gen. H. G. WRIGHT, late Commander of the Department of the Ohio, has assumed command of the Second division of the Sixth army corps.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

A CAPTURE.

The schooner *Emily*, supposed from her log-slate to be from New-York, captured by the Potomac flotilla above Urbana, on Friday, arrived here to-day. The officers and crew, on her character being discovered, set fire to the vessel and escaped. The flames were soon extinguished. She is supposed to be a regular blockade runner, and has a cargo worth $50,000.

NAVAL.

Acting Master EDWARD F. DEVENS has been promoted to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered to the command of the steamer *Aries*.

A PARDON.

The President to-day granted an unconditional pardon to W. HAYDEN, who was convicted at the October term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, for aiding in destroying letters stolen from the mails.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

The fugitive slave HALL, whose case has excited much interest in this community, and about whose custody a conflict has existed between the civil and military authorities, was to-day enlisted in the army, thus escaping further pursuit by his owner.

AFFAIRS ABROAD.

There is reason to believe that the present condition of our affairs abroad is regarded as very satisfactory by the State Department.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

More Rebel Prisoners en Route to Richmond—Contrabands for Aquia Creek—Paroled Prisoners—A Rebel Battery on the York River, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday May 23.

The Baltimore boat to-day brought down 84 rebel prisoners, many of them wounded. They were transferred to the steamer *Croton*, and conveyed to Fort Norfolk.

The United States revenue cutter *Hercules* arrived this morning.

The steamer *Hero* leaves this afternoon for Aquia Creek with a load of contrabands. They are to be employed in the different Government departments at that place.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, May 24.

The flag of truce steamers *Maple Leaf* and *John Rice* have arrived. The latter brought down 400 paroled prisoners. Dr. HAND, Medical Director at Suffolk, the crew of the *Indianola* and the reporter for the New-York *World* are among the number.

Col. LUDLOW, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, returned this morning from City Point, in the steamer *C. W. Thomas*.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of May 23, has the following:

"Two Yankee officers who were captured near Jackson, Miss., while *en route* for Atlanta, Ga., succeeded in bribing two of the guard, and made their escape, their custodians leaving with them.

Capt. ARNOLD, of the Confederate army, has been condemned by Court-martial at Knoxville, and sentenced to be shot. He is a young man and a brave soldier. Much sympathy is felt for him, and the entire Congressional delegation from Tennessee have interested themselves to procure his pardon. There are three men in Columbia, S. C., under sentence of death for having in their possession counterfeit Confederate notes."

FORT MONROE, Sunday, May 24—5 P. M.

The steamer *Swan* was fired into yesterday afternoon by a rebel battery opposite the mouth of the Mattapony River, three miles below West Point. Only one shot took effect. The gunboat *S. G. Morse* was sent up and drove the battery from its position.

GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

The Town of Richmond Captured and Plundered—Atrocious Murders

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 24.

A band of guerrillas captured the town of Richmond, Clay County, last Tuesday night, after a short fight, in which Capt. SESSIONS and Lieut. SHINN, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri regiment, were killed. The remainder of the Federal force were taken prisoners. Lieut. GRAVENSTON was shot by the guerrillas after surrendering, and it is feared the other prisoners were also murdered. The town was robbed of everything that could be carried away.

The same band plundered the town of Plattsburgh, Clinton County, on Thursday night, and robbed the Court-house of $11,000 belonging to the State.

Peace Meeting at the Spingler House.

A meeting of delegates from different parts of the State of New-York was very privately held, last evening, at the Spingler House, on Union-square. The Press was not admitted, the door being very carefully guarded, and every precaution taken against the intrusion of outsiders.

However, enough transpired to inform us that the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, ELIJAH F. PURDY, ASA REED, *et id omne genus*, were the ruling spirits.

The German Democratic Club of this City, was largely represented, and some vehement declamation was made against the despotic designs of the Administration. Committees of Arrangement, Finance and Safety were appointed, and under the advice of the State Central Democratic Committee preliminary measures were adopted for a grand mass meeting in Cooper Institute and the adjacent square, the same to come off on the 3d of June. On Tuesday next, all the Committees, &c., will be publicly announced.

H. R. FOWLER, Esq., of Wall-street, presided, and many violent speeches were made.

All the delegates promised an immense turnout of the popular element, not only from the City, but from the surrounding country districts.

The meeting did not adjourn until a very late hour.

Return of the Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

The following telegram was received last night:

Wm. Lambeer, Jr., No. 63 Lexington-avenue:

We leave this evening. Will arrive about 8 o'clock in the morning.

FRANCIS E. PINTO, Colonel.
Thirty-second New-York Volunteers.

The Emancipation League of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, May 25.

At a meeting of the Emancipation League in Tremont Temple this afternoon, a discussion took place between Senator WILSON and WENDELL PHILLIPS, on the action of the Senate and the Administration relative to officers who had manifested unfriendly feelings toward negro enlistments and the Emancipation policy. Mr. PHILLIPS charged that the Senate had never put its ban on any such officer. Mr. WILSON denied the assertion, and said it had often done so. Mr. PHILLIPS said if so the public had no knowledge of it, and therefore the act was of no public value. The only case coming to public knowledge was that of Gen. STEVENSON, and he was promoted, instead of being rejected. Mr. WILSON said that Gen. STEVENSON was confirmed on the express and urgent recommendation of Gen. HUNTER, in whom Anti-Slavery men had great confidence. The discussion was quite lengthy and spirited, but conducted in a friendly spirit.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, from Washington. He is stopping at the Astor House, in company with Senator J. R. Doolittle, Racine, Wis., and Thurlow Weed, Albany. E. V. Sumner, son of the late Gen. Sumner, U. S. Army; John Hancock, Dayton, Ohio; and Dr. W. C. Doane, Washington, are also at the Astor House.

Hons. Erastus Corning and Clark E. Cochrane, Albany; John H. Hickman, Penn., and A. B. Olin, Washington; Judge N. Rawson, California; Mrs. Gov. Seymour, Albany; Mrs. Gov. Weller, California, and Thos. Nolan, Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. N. Meyler, Penn.; J. B. Wooster and J. Ross Browne, California; Dr. J. J. White, New-Haven; J. N. Boss, Louisville, and J. Aauff, Penn., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

John Rawlings, London, Eng.; R. F. Judson, Wolcottshire, Eng.; Wm. B. Mann, Philadelphia, and B. F. Dalton, Colorado, are at the Laforge House.

Mr. Freelhard and family, French Legation; Samuel Hammond, Boston, and John Porter, Philadelphia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Wm. Hopper, Philadelphia, and Mr. Foss, Havana, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

GREAT MEN.—Rev. Dr. FERRIS, it will be noticed by advertisement, lectures this evening in Clinton Hall—his subject, "Reminiscences of Eminent Men." The distinguished ability of the learned lecturer, his power to speak with knowledge of his subject, and his well-merited popularity, will doubtless secure him an audience, fit and full.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY: Or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1863, exhibiting the most important Discoveries and Improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy and History, Geography, Antiquities, &c., with Notes on the Progress of Science in 1862. Edited by David A. Wells, A. M., M. D. 1 Vol., 12mo. Boston, Gould & Lincoln.

Punctually as the year renews itself this, the last and best of the *Annuals*, appears to record in convenient and permanent shape the achievements in science and art that have illustrated the course of the previous twelve months. For fourteen years the editor, Mr. Wells, has performed this invaluable service, and the entire series now condenses a greater quantity of sterling matter than any other set of books of equally modest and unassuming pretensions, in the world. There is no English publication that can for a moment stand in comparison with it, for though we believe the idea of the work was originally derived from the London *Year Book of Facts*, the care and intelligence employed in the preparation of the "Annual," place it at once in a nigher class than its predecessor ever aimed to reach. Though the past year has not been distinguished by any one or more discoveries or inventions of surpassing value, yet the active investigations now carrying on in every branch of science and art, offer in their results abundant matter for a record like the present, of great interest and importance. In the first section, "Mechanics and Useful Arts," is given the best summing up we have seen of the actual net gain to science from the English Great International Exhibition of 1862. It is prepared by the Editor from notes taken and material derived during a careful personal inspection and study. Every word of this will repay careful reading. In the same division the article on "Progress of Improvement in War Implements and Constructions," embraces the whole subject of iron-clad ships, rifled cannon, and the other thousand destructive and defensive devices that have taxed the ingenuity of military engineers since Louis Napoleon and the events of the last two years gave an impetus to the study. In Natural Philosophy, light and heat are the properties or substances that afford the greatest novelties. The splendid discoveries of Prof. Kirchoff on the physical condition of the sun and the presence of terrestrial elements in the solar atmosphere are detailed, and his researches on the Solar Spectrum and the spectra of the chemical elements, by which they were arrived at, are fully described. The latest improvements in Photography, celestial and terrestrial, are satisfactorily elucidated, and a careful abstract is given of Prof. Tyndall's conclusions, drawn from the remarkable facts recently developed tending to show the connection or possible identity of mechanical force and heat. In Chemical Science, "The manufacture of color products from coal-tar," the source of the much admired Mauve and Majenta, and other brilliant hues, is, perhaps, the most interesting article. The editor describes a cylinder of mauve paste, shown by the inventor, Mr. Perkins, at the Great Exhibition, so small as to be easily carried under one's arm, but which required for its production the tar derived from 2,000 tons of coal. Its value was $4,000, and its "tinctorial potentiality" equal to 100 miles of calico. In "Geology," the recent evidence for the antiquity of man, and in "Zoology," his place and distinct position in the animal kingdom claim most attention, while the discovery in the past year of four new planets (asteroids) and four comets, recorded under "Astronomy," shows that our observers of the heavens have been watchful at their posts. A scientific Bibliography and Obituary for 1862 completes a work which will seldom be consulted without profit and pleasure.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Its Origin, and an Account of its Progress, down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volume I, 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Much was expected from the brilliant author of *Eothen*, when it was first announced, four or five years since, that a history of the Crimean War might be expected from his pen. The interval, though long, seems to have been devoted to a most faithful and conscientious study of the subject in all its bearings, and the result is a work, in some respects, unique in our literature. Seven years ago the entire papers of Lord Raglan, the English Commander-in-Chief, were intrusted to the author by his widow, and information of all kinds from every source—French, Russian, Turkish, &c., published and unpublished—has been freely proffered him, with a readiness that says much for the liberality of the present age. No book of the kind has ever attained so wide and rapid a popularity in England. Three editions have been sold of the portion now published as fast as they could be manufactured, and the demand is still unsupplied. It may be surmised, from this fact, that Mr. Kinglake's version of events is one that finds favor with his countrymen, and falls in readily with their preconceived notions and prejudices. A more intensely national, or, indeed, it might be said, provincial book, never was written. Twenty years of London and club life have changed the cosmopolitan author of *Lothen*, who hit off the foibles of his traveling compatriots with so light and pleasant a touch, into a John Bull of the old traditional sort, who despises all foreigners, and especially hates a Frenchman. Mr. Kinglake is too skillful a lawyer to declare these sentiments formally, while stating his case, but it is impossible for him to conceal their existence. The book is, in fact, a labored apology for the military and administrative shortcomings of England in the Russian War, all referable to the French alliance, into which it was unwittingly entrapped by Louis Napoleon. Considered as a history, it has the fault of being constructed on a theory, which, though right or not, is still a theory, although facts are made to bend to it, as if it was the only truth. This may be stated briefly—that Russia, in looking to the spoils of the Turkish Empire, at a time when its dissolution seemed imminent from internal weakness, was only gratifying a natural ambition, sanctioned by traditional national policy, religious sympathies, and the personal character of the Emperor. That the fear of England was the chief cause for these designs being kept so long in abeyance, and it was only when the Peace party of Messrs. Corden and Bright seemed so strongly in the ascendant as to remove all dread of warlike interference, that their execution was attempted. That, when convinced of its mistake, the Russian Government would have withdrawn from its offensive position; but, in the meantime, war was precipitated and rendered unavoidable by the action of Louis Napoleon, who, just triumphing over the ruins of the Republic, desired, for his own selfish purposes, a war which, by its consequent alliance with England, should assure his reception into the family of European sovereigns, and possibly, by the dazzle of military glory, divert attention from the questionable antecedents of his position. The foundations of the work are laid deeply in general views of the political system of Europe, the dispute respecting the holy places, and the policy and attitude of the different States on the Eastern question. In this relation, an account of the French "*coup d'état*" of December, 1852, is introduced, more graphic and minute than any yet extant in English. These matters, with the struggles and intrigues of diplomacy, in which the author is thoroughly at home, occupy half the present installment of the work—the narrative of the actual invasion of the Crimea stopping at the end of the battle of the Alma, fought a few days after the landing of the Allied armies. It is impossible to deny the fascination of the book, which is destined to be widely read, or to estimate rightly its true position, while under the author's spell. Its great charm seems to arise from his intense earnestness, his wide range of information, and the perfect familiarity implied in the narration with the great actors in the scene—their persons, characters, motives, sayings, doings, and even their private thoughts. How much of this is fallacious, and founded on mere gossip or the veriest eavesdropping reports, critics are now discussing. But whether true or not, the effect is equal to an ordinary reader. The art of a practiced writer is everywhere visible; but the style bears no traces of his earlier manner. Instead of the sharp, quick and incisive touches of *Eothen*, we find a labored and diffusive rhetoric employed, where the points aimed at are made by reiterated strokes, painfully elaborated to produce the desired effect. The chapter on the *coup d'état* illustrates all the literary virtues and vices of the author. As a picture, it is perfect, yet a more unfair narrative never was written; all the vials of his wrath are poured out on the heads of the "five conspirators," (whose names are repeated *ad nauseam*, as if in puerile imitation of Carlyle's worst style,) and every rhetorical artifice is employed to make them appear the deliberate contrivers of a popular massacre on the Boulevards; and yet the writer's own conclusions are totally opposite, and he is forced to admit that it was the result of a brief and maddening "anxiety of the raging sort," which seized the troops and rendered them independent of all control.

As an ordinary history, the work is deficient in many respects. The reader finds the French and English armies in the East, but how they got there, or of of what materials they were composed, will be looked for in vain. Instead we have laborious dissertations on the influence of the *Times*, and what the Czar *might* have said if anyone had ever heard him. As a work of art, perhaps there never was a greater mistake than the account of the Battle of the Alma. The events of these "three sunny hours of the 20th of September," are actually spread over two hundred pages, and the reader finds "the current of the steady fight" every now and then interrupted by lives and characters of its officers employed, with usually a sketch of their past services and career. The rabid Anglicanism of the writer is conspicuous in his treatment of the French portion of the battle, and has already exposed him to much damaging critical comment. The volume is got up in superior style, and illustrated with fourteen very useful maps and plans.

MYSTERIES OF LIFE, DEATH AND FUTURITY. Illustrated from the best and latest authorities. By Horace Welby. 12mo.; New-York. James Gregory.

This is a better book than might perhaps be expected from the title, which partakes somewhat of the "clap-trap" order. The mysteries it refers to, however, are really such, and so must always remain to our limited faculties. This fact, instead of checking speculation, gives the widest range to it, and mankind will never cease theorising on these subjects till the great secret is discovered to each one at his appointed time. The book is arranged and selected with judgment and in a creditable, reverential spirit, from the works of eminent philosophers and theologians, whose names are generally given, and also draws illustrations from a great variety of fugitive sources. Among the subjects treated of are—"Life and Time;" "Nature of the Soul;" "Phenomena of Death;" "The Intermediate State;" "The Resurrection," &c. Omens, apparitions, second sight and other popular superstitions are discussed incidentally, with much curious matter. There is nothing in the book to offend the piety of the most scrupulous in relation to the grave subject matter; but, on the contrary, much that, in the words of the editor, "may impress on the reader the transitory nature of human life and lead him to thoughts of the great mystery of godliness; and so make him both the better and the happier man." The topics can never lose their attraction, and any attempt to bring them, and the momentous interests they involve, home individually to the consciousness of each of us, deserves praise.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARY OF AN ARMY SURGEON; Or, Incidents of Field, Camp and Hospital Life. By Thomas T. Ellis, M. D., late Post Surgeon at New-York, and Acting Medical Director at Whitehouse, Va. 12mo. New-York: John Bradburn.

The writer, Dr. Ellis, is an English Medical officer, who was selected for his responsible appointment on account of experience gained in African service during the Kaffir War, &c., when he was Staff Surgeon at the Cape of Good Hope. The duties of Post Surgeon include the organization of the medical staff of each regiment, inspection of recruits, the instruction of regimental and assistant surgeons, and other duties equally laborious, which bring that officer in direct contact with every varying phase of the war. Some of the most remarkable experiences gained in this career it is Dr. Ellis' object to describe in the present volume. His connection with the army commenced with the charge of the military stations on Staten Island, in 1861. He was ordered to the seat of war in May, 1862, and reached the Peninsula on the evening of the first day's battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, "where three hundred wounded lay spread over the railway track, on the wet and muddy ground." The narration of the campaign is continued from there to the battle of Antietam and the removal of Gen. McClellan, of whom Dr. Ellis is a decided admirer. Incidents arising out of his professional duties give special character to the military descriptions, often leading to scenes of great pathos and occasional flashes of the wild humor that lightens up the battle-field. Dr. Ellis' opinion of the army is, "that its material, both physically and in intelligence, has never been excelled, if it has been equaled, by any nation in the world," and that under a proper guidance it must be irresistible.

TRIUMPHS OF THE BIBLE, with the Testimony of Science to its Truth. By Rev. Henry Tullidge, A. M. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner.

Mr. Tullidge's work promises to be extensively useful. It is a wide survey of the grounds and foundations of the Christian faith, viewed with especial reference to the objections brought against the Bible and revealed religion *at the present day*. As the author well observes, there is a fashion in infidelity as well as in other things, and the assaults now made against religion rest on very different grounds to those so conclusively answered in former times by Butler, Leland and Paley. Unbelief is quick at assuming plausible disguises, and means of defence equally novel and versatile must be employed against it. Mr. Tullidge first surveys the special claims and character of the Bible, and the internal evidence of a Divine origin which appears in its pages. He next passes in review the physical sciences—astronomy, geology, ethnology, &c., and shows how the latest discoveries in each all tend to harmony with the Divine record. An examination of historical and archeological studies exhibits the same results, ably condensed by the author from the most authentic sources. Persons unable to consult numerous and expensive books should obtain the present volume. It is the production of a vigorous writer and a competent scholar, who is always truly valiant for the faith which he esteems it a duty as well as a privilege to defend.

MY SOUTHERN FRIENDS. By Edmund Kirke, author of "Among the Pines." 12mo. New-York: Carleton.

The same familiarity with the habits, manners and modes of thinking and expression of the South which gained so wide a popularity for *Among the Pines*, will be found conspicuous in the author's new book. It approaches nearer to the ordinary character of a novel, and so will probably command fully as numerous a circle of readers. There is incident enough in the book for half a dozen stories; and, though the characters have a general family likeness to the types we have all been rendered familiar with by Mrs. Stowe and her followers, yet they are evidently drawn direct from nature. The object of the book is to show the blighting effect, even on the highest natures, of the system of promiscuous concubinage between the master and the slave, too commonly growing out of the mutual relation in which they are involved. Mr. Kirke is apparently at home with negro dialect, and shows that it is capable of being used with true pathos. He wisely abstains from much comment on the scenes he presents, but confines himself to a vigorous and plain-spoken narrative, leaving the reader to deduce his own conclusions from the facts.

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. By Mrs. Gaskell, author of "Mary Barton," &c. New-York: Harper & Bros.

Mrs. Gaskell's powers as a novelist develop with every new book that she writes. In simplicity of plot and structure, *A Dark Night's Work* forms a remarkable contrast to *Sylvia's Lovers*, her other recent book. It has all the severity of purpose of an ancient Greek tragedy, and portrays a weak, vain nature hurried into crime, and the effect of a chance participation in the guilty secret on his family. Restricted space gives strength and distinctness to the treatment, and there are few modern stories that will leave a more vivid impression on the mind of the reader. It is not to be denied that the general effect is sombre, and few would, on its perusal, suspect the authoress to be mistress of the quiet and genial humor displayed in "*Cranford*," and other of her lighter sketches. In an artistic point of view, the work gains by her self-command—the sense of an overhanging Nemesis, threatening vengeance, falling on the innocent, and only to be averted by the heroine's agency, is hardly interrupted by the love story, which is treated so as to subserve the main subject. In these days of slang and sensation writing, Mrs. Gaskell's pure and nervous English is not the least of her merits.

SEA KINGS AND NAVAL HEROES. A Book for Boys. By John G. Edgar, Author of "Footprints of Famous Men," "The Wars of the Roses," &c. 18mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Among modern contributors to the Juvenile Library, Mr. Edgar stands in the front rank. His readers, though happily not so critical in their judgments as advancing years will make them, at least know what pleases them, and consequently our author's spirited sketches of history and adventure find a never-failing market. His new book succinctly narrates the most prominent events in the naval chronicles of England, grouped around sketches of the great commanders, from the Viking Rollo the Northman, to Cuthbert, Lord Collingwood. The slowest fancy will grasp the world of enterprise and gallant achievement that lies between these two names, of which Mr. Edgar gives us glimpses sufficient to stir the pulses of youth, while any drop of the old sea-roving and Pilgrim blood exists in our veins. The original illustrations are retained in this edition, and increase its adaptation to the tastes of young readers.

PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. By Wm. Smith, LL. D., editor of the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Carefully revised and improved by Prof. Henry Drisler, Columbia College. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

The above ample title is sufficient to convey a satisfactory idea of the book. It is the first of a series combining the results of the experience in teaching of two of the most laborious and accomplished scholars of the day, and, as such, must possess unusual advantages that will, no doubt, recommend it to the attention of teachers. The general getting-up of the book, printing, paper, &c., are in the publishers' best style, and contrast remarkably with the repulsive shape in which the rudiments of learning were formerly presented.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS. Household Edition. Illustrated by F. C. Darley and John Gilbert. "A Tale of Two Cities." 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

It is sufficient to announce the continuation of Messrs. Sheldon's beautiful edition of Dickens, to all who are acquainted with it. Few living writers have had the happiness to view such a splendid recognition of their talents. An edition like the present is actually an anticipation of the apotheosis that great writers and men usually are honored with after death. That England has no edition of his works to compare in execution with what we can show in America, proves how Dickens has won his way to the universal heart of the nation. Mr. Darley's drawings display all their usual excellence.

MOSES RIGHT AND BISHOP COLENSO WRONG; Being Popular Lectures on the Pentateuch. By Rev. John Cumming, D. D. 12mo. New-York: John Bradburn.

Another contribution to the literature of controversy, from one of the most popular pulpit orators of the day. Though Dr. Cumming's reputation as a scholar is not great enough to lend additional weight to his own opinions on the great questions discussed, he has safe guides in those who have gone before, while the power and vigor of expression that give him such mastery over the masses who crowd to hear him, is all his own; and it is often displayed to great effect in these pages, which, originally delivered as lectures, will find numerous readers in their present shape.

—The first number of *The American Publishers' Circular and Literary Gazette*, octavo series, has just made its appearance. It is creditable to the skill and enterprise of the new management under whose auspices it appears, and shows a gratifying condition of the bookselling and publishing business, of which it may be considered the recognized organ. The handsome octavo of 100 pages forming the first number, is nearly equally divided between a full and ample digest of literary intelligence, and the announcements of publishers from all parts of the country, affording a living picture of the trade in all its varieties. The future issue of the *Publishers' Circular* will be fortnightly, and it is a publication that no librarian, book-buyer or lover of literature can afford to do without, at the very moderate subscription price of *two dollars* per annum.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Ship Canal Around Niagara Falls.

AN ADDRESS BY HON. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN ON BEHALF OF THE OSWEGO BOARD OF TRADE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to listen to a delegation from the Board of Trade of Oswego on the subject of "A Ship Canal around Niagara Falls." The meeting was addressed, on behalf of that body, by Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, who commenced by remarking that he would proceed in a conversational way to give his views in relation to the subject before them. A Convention had been called by members of the last Congress—over 100 in number—to meet at Chicago to take into consideration the expediency of enlarging the facilities of transportation between the West and the East. In 1836 a survey was made with a view of connecting the Lakes with the Hudson River by means of a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Some three or four plans were submitted, and a large expense was incurred in making surveys. The subject had lain dormant for some time, not because it lacked merit, but in consequence of some few local prejudices. We had now arrived at a point when we must have more avenues of transit from the great producing West to the Atlantic. The enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canal had just been completed, and that line was now worked to its utmost capacity. New-York City, in seeking trade with the West, must take an interest in the means of communication between the two points. While we were projecting avenues we had a powerful rival at the North. The Canadian Government, weak herself, but aided by the Mother Country, was fixing her eyes upon the Western trade. The trade of Montreal had been rapidly increasing for the past five years. Mr. Littlejohn then produced a map, by means of which he traced out the various canals connecting the lakes, and stated that by the present route the West was five hundred miles nearer Montreal than it was to New-York. The strong argument in favor of constructing a ship canal was a commercial one. The vessels that now float on the canals in use are confined to a tonnage of 450. By constructing the contemplated canal, ships of 1,000 or 1,500 tonnage would be enabled to land their cargoes on Lake Ontario. The distance from Oswego to Troy would be 172 miles by canal. The construction of a canal around the Falls would enable a ship of 1,000 tons burden to bring her cargo to within 22 miles of tide-water on the Hudson. Why had not this canal been built before? Because necessity had not demanded it. The time had come for action. The projected improvements from Canada and the laws of trade demand that the great State of New-York should examine this whole question most carefully. We represented the interest of the Metropolis of this continent. We had moved on with rapid strides, and the time was not far distant when we would dictate commercial laws to London. It was for the interest of New-York to take hold of the project he presented, and to open up an avenue for her own use, now and forever. It was true the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie Canals had done much good, but we must have a way to get our vessels in to Lake Ontario. In the unfortunate event of a war with England, we could improvise our large canal-boats into gunboats, and also have an avenue for getting other war vessels into the lakes. As a military necessity, it was evident that the ship canal should be constructed. It was the intention of the delegation to present the views already given to the Chicago Convention. It was the true interest of the great commercial emporium of this nation to open up an avenue, so that the products of the West might be brought to the nearest point of tide-water, wherever that might be.

Mr. Bloodgood made a few remarks, in which he fully sustained the views of Mr. Littlejohn.

Mr. Sturgis also briefly addressed the meeting, and advocated that the giant West could not be obstructed in her commercial interests by local prejudices existing among the people of New-York. The West would seek an outlet to the Atlantic, and if she could not reach it through this State, she would look to Canada. It was of great importance, then, that the projected ship canal should be constructed.

In reply to a question whether the work should be a national or a State work, Mr. Littlejohn said that it should be a national work, because so many States were interested, but as far as the enlargement of locks was concerned, he had no sympathy with those who proposed to call upon the General Government to carry out the enterprise. He desired to be untrammeled and unpledged in giving his opinion, so that when those questions came before him in an official way, he might be the better able to meet them.

Mr. Sturgis suggested that if Congress should refuse to take up the project as a national work, then it belonged to the State of New-York to push it forward.

After a few further remarks by Mr Bloodgood and Peter Cooper, the former gentleman moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Littlejohn, for his lucid and instructive statement. The motion was concurred in, and the Board adjourned.

THE DRAFT.

The Enrollment in this City—The Work Commenced.

The enrollment of citizens under the Conscription law commenced in this City yesterday. The books prepared last year by Judge-Advocate Anthon will be used as a guide in the present enrollment. The enrollment will extend over the first nine Congressional Districts, under the jurisdiction of Provost-Marshal General Nugent. All aliens will be enrolled, and the question of citizenship will be decided by a Board of Examiners which will sit for that purpose, and which will also decide all questions regarding the age of parties claiming exemption on that score. A large number of men have been employed by the Provost-Marshal to make the enrollment, and the work was commenced yesterday in the First Ward. Negroes as well as white persons are to be enrolled, from which it appears that they will also be subject to the draft.

THE TURF.

Running Races and Trotting Match.

The Paterson Races commence to-day, and will be continued to-morrow and Thursday. They are conducted under the auspices of the Passaic County Agricultural Association, and the prizes will be run for (regardless of the weather) by the best running race-horses from the South, Southwest and North that have displayed their speed on the turf for the last few seasons. The Erie Railroad takes passengers close to the Course.

Fashion Course—George M. Patchen and General Butler.—These celebrated fast trotters are matched to trot to-morrow for $5,000, mile heats, best three in five, being the first of a series of contests for an aggregate amount of $30,000. Of course there will be a large attendance of visitors at the Course, and extra trains will run on the Flushing Railroad for their accommodation.

Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday in New-York.

DINNER AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE.

The birthday of Her Britannic Majesty Queen Victoria, occurring on Sunday, no notice was taken of the event by English residents or English officials, in this City, deeming it better to defer it until yesterday. At an early hour in the morning the display of bunting from the Cunard Royal mail steamer *China*, being at present in port, told that something stirring connected with England was on the *tapis*, and at once it was ascertained that it was to celebrate the birthday (as one of the jolly tars expressed himself) of their beloved and happy Queen in England.

From the foretop-gallant the Stars and Stripes waved proudly in the breeze, and the ensign of the American nation was well relieved from the mainmast by the display of the standard flags of England and Denmark in honor of the Prince of Wales and his late connection with the House of Brunswick.

All the English and Danish ships in port were well attired in bunting, and to the officers and crews it was a regular gala day. A most attractive feature, next to the splendid display which the *China* exhibited, was the Cunard dock, which was tastefully fitted out for the occasion. These arrangements, so far as the dock is concerned, were under the able supervision of Mr. Thomas Gross.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the crew of the *China*, under the direction of their Chief Officer, Mr. Anderson, proceeded with two guns from the ship to the end of the dock, at the flagstaff, where a royal salute of 21 guns was discharged. Chief Officer Anderson then directed Mr. Jones, Chief Steward of the *China*, to supply the jolly crew with the necessary material for toasting their Queen's health. This was warmly and heartily responded to.

It would appear also that the officers of the *China* were not unmindful of the auspicious event, as, at the dinner-table, the health of the Queen and other loyal toasts were jewarmly and enthusiastically drunk. The whole proceedings among the English residents, officials and people, terminated very agreeably; and, in many dining-houses and saloons, carried on in the European style, toasts were given and speeches made highly complimentary of their sovereign.

DINNER AT THE BRITISH CONSUL'S.

E. M. Archibald, Esq., the British Consul at this port, observed the occasion with becoming respect to the British Sovereign. A select party of the principal British residents in New-York was invited to partake of a sumptuous entertainment at his private residence, the dining-room being well decorated for the occasion. The party sat down at 7 o'clock, and after doing ample justice to the good things prepared,

Mr. Archibald proposed, in appropriate terms, in succession, "The health of Queen Victoria," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "The President of the United States," "The Army and Navy of England." These were drunk with much applause and enthusiasm.

Other toasts, principally of a local character, followed, and were responded to. The toast of "Our Worthy Host, Mr. Archibald," was received with that warmth and respect to which it was justly entitled.

After spending a very convivial and pleasant evening, the distinguished party left at an early hour.

The Fire in the Jersey City Ship-yard, Lumber-yard and Monitor Works.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—LOSSES AND INSURANCES —OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE BATTERIES.

The extensive fire in the ship, lumber and Monitor yards in Jersey City (reported in Sunday's Times) was not extinguished until 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The ship-yard of Mr. Allison was wholly destroyed, but the dry-dock was saved; it received no serious injury. Mr. Allison estimates his loss at $10,000. Insured, on the ship-yard and dry-dock, for $15,000, as follows: State Insurance Company, (Jersey City,) $3,750; Jersey City Insurance Company, $3,750; and in four New-York Companies—the St. Nicholas, $3,750; the Hanover, $3,750; the Metropolitan, $3,500; and the Globe, $3,500.

The loss in McGraw's lumber-yard is about $8,000. Insured for $15,000, in New-York and Brooklyn Companies, as follows: Montauk, $2,000; Exchange, $2,500; Central Park, $2,500; Relief, $3,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $2,000; Brooklyn Insurance, $3,000.

The losses of Mr. Secor, the owner of the Monitor yard, in the destruction of an engine, with two boilers, a rolling mill and other machinery, and damages to the buildings, are estimated at $3,000, and cannot exceed $5,000. Ten days to two weeks' time will be required to repair damages, when the work on the three turrets which were constructing in the shop destroyed will be resumed, with the entire force previously employed. The fire touched one of the turrets, but did it no important damage.

The insurance on the Monitor yard, including that on the batteries and on the iron works, is nearly $600,000.

Yesterday Mr. Secor, the builder of the batteries, and Mr. Geo. Berrick, the Superintendent of the work, received at the yard the Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Mr. Lenthall, under whose directions the three Monitors are completing. He was accompanied by Mr. Isherwood, Chief of Engineers, and Mr. Sanger, Engineer in the Bureau of Yards and Docks. These gentlemen inspected the batteries. Other officials were expected, but were not present. The object of the visit was to gain information of the progress of the work, and it is understood the result was entirely satisfactory. Nearly all the workmen recommenced operations on Monday morning, and the damage by the fire will not interfere with their early completion.

Naval.

VESSELS ORDERED TO SEA.

The following vessels have been ordered to prepare for sea at once:

Name.	Class.	Where.
Shenandoah	Steam sloop	Philadelphia.
Princess Royal	Purchased prize	Philadelphia.
Niagara	Steam frigate	Boston.
Sumter	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Granite City	Purchased prize	New-York.
Dai-Ching	Steam gunboat	New-York.
Mettabesett	Double bows	New-York.
Ino	Ship	New-York.

MAILS FOR THE BLOCKADE SQUADRON.

Letters, papers and parcels, properly directed and left at the Brooklyn Naval Lyceum, will be fowarded in the steam transport *Circassian* on the 4th of June. She will touch at Port Royal and further South.

The United States steam sloop *Ticonderoga* put into Philadelphia yesterday, after a most successful trial trip, to report progress to the Navy Department.

An Interesting Incident.

On Thursday of last week a ceremony took place at the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth-avenue, interesting to the public from its association with a name universally known and honored in America. This was the marriage of Miss Gizelle Messlenyi, niece of Gov. Louis Kossuth, to Mr. Adelbert Ambrozowits, a Hungarian gentleman of high position who visited America for the purpose of taking the lady home as his bride.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry M. Beard. The bride was given away by her guardian, Mr. Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank. The occasion was graced by the presence of many fair representatives of the "fashionable circles" of the City, where it had excited much kindly interest, no less on account of the lovely and estimable character of the persons principally concerned than from various romantic incidents connected with their betrothal and marriage. There were also present Maj.-Gen. Fremont and Brig.-Gen. Robert Anderson, as well as Col. Zagonyi, Lieut.-Col. Pulsen, and several distinguished Hungarian officers and exiles.

After the ceremony and general congratulations at the church, the more immediate friends of the bride met at the house of Mrs. Fremont, whence the bridal party started for a brief tour in America before sailing for their home in Europe.

Annual Festival of the New-York Turnverein.

The annual festival and pic-nic of the New-York Turnverein took place yesterday, at Jones' Wood. The various Turner societies, to the number of about 3,000, assembled at 8 o'clock in the morning, at Turn Halle, in Orchard-street, and at 9½ o'clock the procession moved, *vid* Canal-street, Bowery, Second-street and Avenue A, to the foot of Tenth-street, where they embarked for Jones' Wood in the steamboat *Merchant* and bark *Magnolia*. Accompanying the Turners were the different societies of the New-York Sanger Bund, and several independent singing societies; also, the Twentieth regiment New-York Volunteers, Col. Von Vegesack, comprising 350 men, and Company B, Fourth artillery, N. Y. S. M., Lieut. Hozlan. The exercises at Jones' Wood were similar to those of former years, and the varied enjoyments of this year's festival will compare favorably with any heretofore given, albeit the press of news upon our columns precludes the possibility of an extended notice, such as we were wont to give in less warlike times.

The great German anniversary of Pfingst-Montag was also celebrated, in one way or another, by most of our Teutonic population, and men, women and children, with huge baskets of provisions, could be seen wending their way to the suburbs upon almost all the avenues of communication leading to the country.

The children of the Freie Deutsche Schule, numbering 625, had their pic-nic at Bellevue Garden, in Eightieth-street.

The Williamsburgh Turnverein celebrated the festival at Hantt's Myrtle-avenue Park, where they were joined by a company of the Twenty-eighth regiment, N. Y. S. M., and several glee clubs.

Tammany Society.

At a special meeting of the Board of Sachems and the Council of the above Society, held at the Wigwam on Monday, the 25th inst., Daniel E. Delavan, Sachem, presiding,

Hon. Elijah F. Purdy was unanimously elected Grand Sachem for the ensuing year. Amid great applause he accepted the honor conferred on him, now for the fourth time. He feelingly and gratefully acknowledged the compliment tendered by this election. The meeting then proceeded to elect a Father of the Council, and Hon. James B. Nicholson was unanimously elected to that office. Amongst the Sachems and officers present were Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeney, Comptroller Mathew T. Brennan, Henry C. Vanderwater, Richard B. Connolly, and others well known in the Councils of the Wigwam.

Mr. Vanderwater, on retiring from his position of Father of the Council, which he had held with so much credit to himself and the Order, was highly complimented by the Chairman and other speakers. As usual, the springs of the Wigwam were open and flowed freely, and amid speeches and songs and old Indian War Talk, the Sachems and Council passed a happy time, and adjourned with cheers for the old and faithful Grand Sachem and the Father of the Council.

The Capture of the Steamer Eugenie.

The prize steamer *Eugenie*, of Nassau, from Havana, arrived at Pensacola on the 8th inst., having been captured off Mobile. She is valued, with her cargo, at $50,000. When the chief engineer found she was taken, he commenced cutting the feed-pipes and destroying all the machinery in his power, with an axe; and when ordered to stop, told the officer to go to —. It was quick work to stop him by knocking him on the head, after the revolver had been snapped twice at him. She had four feet of water in her hold, and there was a heavy sea on at one time; yet, by great exertions, she was brought into port.

Valuable Sale of Real Estate.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-street, at 12 o'clock, a large sale of 130 lots, 1 gore, on First-avenue, Avenue A, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, by order of Wm. E. Dodge, Executor of Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fatal Result of a Shooting Affray.—Coroner Wilder was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of John Brag, a butcher, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, received on the 30th of April last, at the hands of Sebastian Drake. At the time of the occurrence it was believed that Brag could not live many hours; the Coroner was, therefore, sent for to hold an *ante-mortem* examination. The victim, however, survived until yesterday afternoon. Drake was arrested at the time, and has since been in prison awaiting the result. The quarrel took place in Laurens-street, and grew out of a dispute relative to the payment of some drinks. An inquest upon the body will be held to-day.

A Haul of Chinese Gamblers.—Officer Dowdell, of the Lower Police Court, made the arrest on Saturday night of a number of Chinamen, whom he found gambling at No. 55 Cherry-street. Arbat, also a Chinaman, made complaint to Justice Dodge on Saturday that Okey Sin, a brother Chinaman, had gambled him out of $50 in gold the night before at the game of "peco," and that on other occasions he had taken money from him in a similar manner, amounting in all to $500, and by the same game, "peco," which is played with dominoes and dice. Okey Sin, John Akoo, John Itchin and Francis Thompson, (all Chinamen), together with their wives, (all Irish women), were in Court, but none were held but Okey Sin, who was committed for trial by Justice Dodge.

A Man Seriously Shot in the Fourth Ward.—About 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, Wm. Harrison, Michael Connolly and Aaron P. Youngs became involved in a quarrel in South-street, near Roosevelt. During the affray Connolly drew a revolver and shot Youngs in the leg, the ball passing entirely through it, inflicting a serious wound. The injured man was taken to the New-York Hospital. Harrison and Connolly were arrested and committed to await the result.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 3.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2305, 1142, added to calendar of Monday.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 335, 339, 139, 289, 184, 242, 345, 356, 357, 310.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1001, 407, 1181, 2263, 1921, 1255, 1457, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2477, 2479, 2483, 2485, 2487. *Part II.*—Nos. 1496, 1840, 2260, 322, 2062, 524, 2240, 2242, 1392, 2264, 1036, 1954, 486, 954, 1858, 1736.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

Relative to the Place Where Legal Sales Must Take Place.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Clerke and Barnard.

A controversy of some interest is being waged relative to the place where sales made pursuant to judgments and decrees, is now to be held. By the Revised Statutes, all sales of this kind in this City are directed to be had at the Merchants' Exchange.

After the sale of the old Exchange in Wall-street to the Government, Mr. Adee, then agent for the owners, appropriated the basement of Trinity Building for this purpose, which he called the "Merchants' Exchange Salesroom." On the 1st of May Mr. Adee, it seems, took another place in Liberty-st. for that purpose, and applied for an order from the Court directing all sales to be held at the latter place. A counter petition, however, was filed by Mr. Fowler, the lessee of Trinity Building, who claims that, as the salesrooms are now established on his premises, there is no reason why its locality should be changed.

The Court referred the matter to Messrs. DeForest, Marbray and Wetmore to take evidence of all the circumstances.

Action for Assault and Battery and Slander—Verdict for the Defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Isidor Kaufman vs. *Charles L. Richer.*—This was an action for assault and battery and slander. The plaintiff, a merchant, formerly doing business at No. 14 Dey st., complains that in November, 1861, at the store of Hersh & Rich, No. 34 Murray-street, this city, he met the defendant and asked him to pay him a small balance due on the purchase of some goods; that the defendant thereupon, without provocation, called plaintiff a "thief, robber, villain and scoundrel," and at the same time violently laid hold of the plaintiff and struck him several blows in and about various parts of his body: and the defendant taking at the same time from his pocket a knife, was about inflicting upon the plaintiff a severe injury, but was prevented by the bystanders. Messrs. Hersh & Rich, proprietors of the store, testified that no such language was used, and that the defendant did not assault the plaintiff, not being at any time during the difficulty within several feet of him; that the defendant happened to have a penknife in his hand, whittling or cutting a chair, when the plaintiff came in, but made no demonstration with it against him. The plaintiff, in his complaint, claims $5,000 damages.

The jury, under the charge of the Court, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

P. J. Joachimssen appeared for the plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton and Royal S. Crane appeared for the defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Cutler et al. vs. *Ireland.*—Injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to defendant to await the event.

Before Justice Clerke.

Middlebrook vs. *Bank, &c.*—Case settled, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 allowed, the rest disallowed.

the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season :

	May 24, 1862.	May 16, 1863.	May 25, 1863.
Capital	$69,051,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	142,950,149	180,711,072	181,319,851
Specie	30,672,760	38,556,642	38,544,865
Circulation	8,592,676	6,901,700	6,780,678
Gross Deposits	146,407,625	227,770,240	231,039,782
Exchanged	23,804,761	58,891,110	63,384,124
Undrawn	122,602,804	168,879,130	167,655,658
In Sub-Treasury	13,016,269	25,169,192	24,130,198

The Bank return, this afternoon, shows a pretty steady movement in all its departments. The market for Money opens this week with a good demand from the Stock Exchange Brokers, at 6@7 ₩ cent. There is not much doing in Merchant paper, owing to the moderate offering of prime names, which go at 5½@6 ₩ cent. The Treasury received, to-day, $980,000 on account of the New Loan. The receipts from this and other sources keep the balance at New-York unusually high, although the daily disbursements are large. The balance this afternoon is $24,222,055.

The price of Gold Coin fell 5 ₩ cent. to-day on the news of the success of our arms near Vicksburgh. The course of Exchange was downward in the same proportion. Some sales on London of first-class Bankers were made early in the day at 160 ₩ cent., on the basis of 146 for Gold, but later in the day, when Gold fell to 143⅞ @144, the quotation on London was nominally 157@159 ₩ cent.; the market, of course, very much unsettled.

The effect of the news on the Stock Exchange was felt early in the day to the extent of 2@3 ₩ cent. decline on the speculative Railways, with an advance of ¼@½ ₩ cent. on Government Stocks and some of the Treasury Bonds. The temper of speculation was further weakened at the Second Board, and there was marked pressure to sell, at and after this Board, both the New-York and Western Roads, at a decline from Saturday night's quotations of 5 to 8 ₩ cent., the heaviest fall being on Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 8 ₩ cent., and on Erie, 6½@6¾ ₩ cent. A considerable *short* interest is being made, on the theory that, as Gold falls on the success of the National arms, Money will be diverted to the United States' Loans, to the prejudice of the speculative Railways. This feeling has to-day apparently evidenced the difference of views and increased the competition between the *Bull* and *Bear* accounts of the Street. The State 6 ₩ cents. of Missouri and Tennessee were 1½@2 ₩ cent. higher at the First Board, but sympathized with the Railway depression in the afternoon. The City Banks and the Railway Mortgages show no decided changes from Saturday's market :

At 4 o'clock there was a further decline of 1 ₩ cent. on Gold, with sales at 142¾@¾ ₩ cent. The Railway Stocks continued feverish, most descriptions selling below the Second Board prices—Illinois Central being an exception ; Government Stocks of 1881 firm, at 108@108¼ ₩ cent. The following prices were finally made, in comparison with the figures of Saturday night :

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	148¾	142¾	Harlem Pref	117	115
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¼	108⅜	Mich. Central	118¾	114½
N. Y. Central	125¾	120	Mich. Southern	80½	74¾
Erie	98¾	93	Mich. Guarant'd	117½	113
Erie Preferred	107⅝	104½	Illinois Central	114¾	114⅜
Hudson	135	123½	Pittsburgh	97⅜	90
Toledo	115	112½	Fort Wayne	79	72¾
Pacific Mail	187	185	Rock Island	103½	98
Quicksilver Co	48½	46	Northwest	35½	30
Harlem	114½	109¼	Galena	107¾	104½
Canton	36	35	Miss. & Missouri	31	28

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares :

Manhattan	140	Hanover	98
Merchants'	111	Shoe & Leather	107
Seventh Ward	130	St. Nicholas	97
State of New-York	104	Commonwealth	96
Commerce	105¾	Atlantic	73
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	95	N. Y. County	120
Broadway	93	Park	1
Bank of N. America	107	New-York Ex.	1

And the following for the Railway Mortgages :

N. Y. Cen. 6s	109	Al. & T. H. firsts	106¾
N. Y. Cen 7s, '64	104	Al & T. H. 2ds, inc	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	119	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs	45
N. Y. Cent. con. '76	125	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	107
Erie R. seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st 2d ser	98
Erie R. thirds, '83	114	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	64
Erie R. fifths, '85	110	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	79
But., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	112	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Hud. R. seconds s. f. '85	117	M. & P. du C. firsts	107
Hud R. thirds, '75	117	Gal. & Chic. ext	114
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	111	Chi. & R. 1sts	111
Har. seconds, '64	106	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	114
Har. thirds, '68	106	N. J. Cen. firsts	104
Mich. Cen. R., '69, '72	115	N. J. Cen. seconds	100
M. C. New 1sts, '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	104
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. S. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts, 3ds	105
Pac. R. R. guar	60	Clev. & Pitts, 4ths	86
Illinois Central, '75	119½	Miss. & Mo. Ld. G. B.	63

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 25, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 36,726 bbls. Flour, 425 bags and 656 bags Corn Meal, 126,171 bushels Wheat, 199,103 bushels Corn, 55,012 bushels Oats, 16,349 pkgs. Provisions, and 633 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls. Pots at $8 25. Pearls are scarce and inactive, at $9 25 per 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been mainly for lots wanted by the near-by and local trade ; stocks have been quite moderate ; prices well supported. The Boston market, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, "remains quiet, though the Fall season is drawing to a close. Inquiries for Fall trade are expected to begin next month. Western dealers are ordering but little at present except heavy army work, but there is still some movement in light goods on the part of the New-England trade. Old stocks in the hands of jobbers have been well reduced, and manufacturers are making considerable preparations to turn out merchandise adapted to the coming season."

COTTON—Is quiet, and prices are low er and very irregular. Small lots of Middling were reported sold at 50c ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered to-day, at a reduction of 10c. @20c. ₱ bbl., yet the demand for shipment and home use has been quite limited. Sales 10,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40 ; poor to choice extra State at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90 ; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 10@$6 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 00	@$5 40
Extra State	5 65	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 75	@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	6 10	@ 6 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 35	@ 7 90
Extra Genesee	6 30	@ 7 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 40	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 840 bbls., at $6 50@$7 10 for poor to good superfine ; $7 15@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 55@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is much lower ; sales 700 bbls. Extra, at $5 75@$7 90 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 30@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey ; $4 50 for Atlantic Mills ; $4 50 for Fairfax ; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been plenty, to-day, and holders have been eager to sell. The demand has been moderate. Prices have declined generally about 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 50@$1 70 ; Amber Western, at $1 47@$1 51 ; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 47 ; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 42@$1 45 ; Milwaukee Club, at $1 28@$1 42 ; Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 37 ; Amber State at $1 47@$1 50, ₱ bushel. Corn is in brisk demand, to-day, but at reduced prices ; sales, to-day, 274,000 bushels, at 72½c.@75c., in store and delivered, for shipping new and old Mixed Western ; 65c.@71c. for Unsound ; 75c.@77c. for Yellow Western and Northern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy, at $1@$1 01, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales, 5,800 bushels. Oats are in moderate request, at a further advance, including Canada, at 71c.@73c. ; Western, at 71c.@73c., State at 73c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive, at $1 10@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in active request, at 90c.@$1 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at drooping prices. Of the week's movements, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. say : "*Dry Hides*—There has prevailed a moderate demand during the week, but the transactions are limited in extent, owing to the great disparity in the views of buyers and sellers. Most of the trade are unwilling to anticipate their wants, unless at a considerable reduction from late rates, while holders manifest no desire to part with their stocks without obtaining a fair compensation for the cost of importation. The sales below reported have been at about last week's prices, and we therefore do not materially alter our quotations, but they must be considered in a measure nominal. *Wet Salted Hides*—For Domestic Slaughters the demand for home consumption continues only moderate, while for export the inquiry is very limited. The few sales made are at about old rates. We note the arrival of about 1,900 Rio Grande Cow, of which 1,000 were sold previously thereto. *Upper Leather Stock*—For this description there continues a fair demand from Eastern tanners and dealers, at comparatively firm prices. In Boston sales have been made of 6,000 Sierra Leones, at 28c. ; 15,000 Bissau, at 24c. ; and 15,000 Gambia and Bissau, on private terms. For Calcutta Hides there is but little inquiry, but the small stock on hand is firmly held at about late prices. Week's receipts have been 57,293 Hides. Sales have been 34,600 Hides, including 7,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 24c., cash, in bond ; 9,500 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 20@22 lbs., 25c.@25½c., cash ; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23@24 lbs., 26¾c.@27c., cash ; 4,600 Dry California, 22@25 lbs., part 25c.@25½c., cash ; 1,400 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms ; 600 Dry Western, 21 lbs., on private terms ; 2,300 City and Country Slaughters, 60@80 lbs., 9¾c.@10c., cash ; 1,300 Army Slaughters, 75 lbs., on private terms ; 5,400 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs., on private terms ; 1,000 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 425,400, (same time last year 269,400, year before 466,600,) and 100 bales.

HOPS—Have been selling slowly to-day, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand has been mainly for Pig at $35@$36 for Scotch, and $34@$35 for No. 1 American, ₱ ton. The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning, says : "The market for Pig metal continues dull and neglected, and the sales limited to a few small lots, taken within the range of $32@$36 for the three numbers of anthracite, including 400 tons forge, sold at $32 cash. In Manufactured Iron there is a moderate business doing, and for Bars prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyers."

LATHS—Eastern have been more freely offered and purchased at $1 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The business in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus : *Hemlock Sole*—Receipts from tanneries have been light for the season. An active demand—mostly from Eastern buyers on the spot—has again diminished the supply in dealers' hands, and we are enabled to report an active and firm market, at the reduced standard prices. *Oak Sole*—Sales have somewhat improved in extent, leaving a reduced stock in market. The receipts were only moderate and not equal to sales. From Philadelphia we learn that "bids for sole leather for Government use were opened on Monday, but through some misunderstanding between bidders and the Assistant Quarter-master, no awards were made and further proposals are asked for." Week's Receipts of sole leather have been about 38,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Sales were light ; prices unchanged.

OILS—A lively business has been transacted in Petroleum, at equal to 32½c.@33c. for Crude, and 58c.@60c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon. Linseed is dull and heavy at $1 28@$1 30 ₱ gallon. Other kinds have not varied materially.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, partly for future delivery, but at irregular prices ; sales have been made of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$11 87½ for old Mess ; $13 40@$13 62½ for new Mess, here, and $14 for do. deliverable in July ; and $10 50@$11 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, at 6c.@7½c. for Hams ; 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb. ; sales 470 boxes. Lard tends downward to-day ; sales 1,600 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is in fair demand ; sales 410 bbls., at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. ; Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter continues in fair demand at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 18c.@23c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@12c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is inactive at old prices.

SEEDS—A moderate inquiry prevails for Clover, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. ; American Rough Flax, at $2 50@$3, and Calcutta Linseed, at $3 25@$3 37½ ₱ bush. In Philadelphia, during the week, 1,200 bushels Clover were sold at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand during the week. Sales included 260 bales Tampico Goat, 220@260 lbs., on private terms ; 12 bales Peruvian, at 52½c., and 50 bales Sandwich Island, at 50c. cash ; 2,500 lbs. Para Deer, 3,000 lbs. Central American, and a few small parcels of Angostura, all on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 10¾c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Oolongs have been in brisk request at buoyant prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 43¼c.@44c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been more active, holders having made some concessions to buyers. The principal inquiry has been for domestic fleece. The week's sales have been 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at 65c.@80c. ; 375,000 lbs. Valparaiso, on private terms ; 125 bales Cape, at 38c.@40c., and 20,000 lbs. Danskol, at 48c. ₱ lb. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says : "There is some inquiry on the part of manufacturers whose present or prospective exigencies lead them to visit the market, and not a few are busily engaged in picking up small outside lots, even a few pounds in quantity, to eke out their stocks till July. They will not operate largely so long as lower rates are probable, or even possible : but should matters shortly take such a turn as to cause a sudden rise in prices, which is not impossible, there would undoubtedly ensue an immense rush on the part of purchasers. It is the opinion of some whose commercial views are entitled to weight, that the present is as favorable a time for buyers as will be seen for a year to come, especially if the war continues. They predict that, instead of throwing their stocks upon the market at this season of depression, the Western wool-growers will generally hold over the new clip till the exigencies of manufacture shall compel higher prices. Having set their mark last Spring at $1 ₱ lb, they do not relish the idea of coming down to 50c. or 60c., and will not if there is any virtue in holding back. But this is a question which cannot yet be decided. The Western markets are temporarily firmer, but choice fleeces are rather inactive, at former prices. The sales of domestic for the week have been very insignificant, at a range of 65c.@80c. for fleece, and 70c.@85c. for pulled, the outside figure for standard super and extra. Foreign Wools are comparatively firm, as they cannot be replaced at auction rates as exchange now rules. The transactions, however, are very limited, and prices mostly nominal."... In Philadelphia, limited sales have been effected at 70c.@77c. for low and fine fleece, ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 170 000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bush. ; 250 bbls. Pork, on private terms ; 2,800 pkgs. Provisions at 27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 60s. by steamer ; and 6,000 gallons Oil at 30s. ₱ ton. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₱ ton. A vessel with Grain for Cork and orders at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION, Monday, May 25, 1863.

PRESENT—Aldermen Hall, Hardy, Masterson, Long—4.

The President being absent at roll-call, on motion Alderman Hall was called to the Chair.

The roll having been called, and a pro tem. quorum not appearing, the President declared the Board adjourned until Thursday evening next, twenty-eighth instant, at five o'clock,

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION ... MONDAY, May 25, 1863. Five o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber number sixteen City Hall.

A quorum not appearing at roll-call, the Board was declared adjourned until Thursday evening, twenty-eighth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

America	May 27	Boston	Liverpool.
North American	May 30	Quebec	Liverpool.
Borussia	May 30	New-York	Hamburg
Saxonia	May 30	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	May 30	New-York	Liverpool
China	June 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	June 6	New-York	Bremen.
America	June 6	New-York	Southampton
Great Eastern	June 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Sidon	June 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	June 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	June 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	June 24	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Kedar	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Bohemian	May 9	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Baltimore	May 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	May 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	May 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 16	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	May 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	May 20	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	May 20	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Patrick	May 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
Persia	May 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	May 27	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	May 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	May 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	May 30	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	May 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Marathon	June 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	June 3	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	June 3	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	June 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 10	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	June 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Kedar	June 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Locust Point	May 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Roanoke	May 30	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	June 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *America via* Boston, close in this City on Tuesday at 5½ P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *North American via* Quebec, close in this City on Thursday at 1 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Borussia via* Southampton and Hamburgh, close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at the same hour.

For Havana.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ..... 5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH AND BRITISH
DRESS GOODS
AT RETAIL.

The whole of their Importation will be opened on
MONDAY,
At less than the cost of importation.

A special counter has been appropriated for dress goods at and under thirty cents per yard, at which great bargains will be offered.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

RICH FIGURED GRENADINES.

A large assortment, received per steamer *America*, will be opened on
MONDAY,
ALSO,
PLAIN PARIS GRENADINES, in very choice shades.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

REAL LACES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will make additions to their Stock of
REAL LACES,
ON
MONDAY, May 25,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ANOTHER WEEK
OF
NOVELTIES
AND
GREAT BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
HAVING MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK OF
CHECK, FIGURED, COLORED and BLACK SILKS
FROM THE AUCTION SALES
OF
THE PAST WEEK, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER THE MOST SUPERB STOCK OF CHEAP SILKS,
AT PRICES BEYOND THE RANGE OF COMPETITION.

CHECK AND PLAID SUMMER SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, at 4s 6d. and 5s.
CHECK GLACIE SILKS, from 6s. and up.
YARD-WIDE FOULARD SILKS, BEST QUALITY, AND NEW COLORS, IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, and FIGURED, at 6s., 7s. and 8s.
PLAIN GLACIE IN THE NEW COLOR—THE QUEEN—IN BLUES, PURPLES, DRABS, GREEN, MAROON, and BROWN from 9s. and up.
BLACK SILKS, FIGURED and PLAIN, 7s., 8s. and up to $1 per yard.
DOUBLE-FACED SILKS, at 10s. a yard.
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK SILKS, WITH and WITHOUT LUSTRE, AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

WE PARTICULARLY INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE SILK STOCK, AS IT IS WITHOUT ANY EXCEPTION, THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. THE PRICES AND GOODS ARE PRECISELY AS REPRESENTED.

WE HAVE ALSO LARGELY INCREASED OUR STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AND CAN OFFER THE LARGEST VARIETY AND AMOUNT
OF
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES, GLACIES, LENOS, POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, &c., &c., at 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 25, 30, 37½ cents a yard, and up,
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL.

ALSO—
A LARGE STOCK OF PRINTS, from 14c. a yard up.
TOWELINGS, SHEETING and SHIRTING MUSLINS, LINENS, DAMASKS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, GENERALLY,
AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES.
A LARGE LOT OF LINEN CRASHES from AUCTION At 10c., 12½c., a yard.
THREE CASES PRINTED MARSEILLES, for LADIES' WRAPPERS, at 2s. 6d., worth 6s.

OUR CLOAK AND SHAWL STOCK
IS LARGE, VARIED AND CHEAP,
AND
FULLY IN KEEPING WITH THE GREAT BARGAINS IN THE OTHER DEPARTMENTS,
PARTICULARLY
THE
SILKS CLOAKS,
WHICH ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND NEWEST MATERIALS, AND AFTER THE VERY LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.
THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUR PRICES AND THOSE IN BROADWAY ARE VERY MARKED INDEED,
AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF LADIES.

In the Shawl Stock will be found every style, from $14 to $50.

CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY,
W. R. ROBERTS, Proprietor.

HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

THIS WEEK,
20-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½c. per yard.
25-cent BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 15c. per yard.
"WAMSUTTA," DWIGHT AND "WHITELOCK" 4-4 BLEACHED SHEETINGS, at 25c., Sold recently at 40 to 45c.
BEST PRINTS, (Spring colors,) 12½c., 14c. and 15c.
LADIES' CLOTHS, (all wool,) at $1 50 per yard.
ALSO,
FROM AUCTION, PURCHASED AT A SACRIFICE, LINEN DAMASKS, TOWELS, QUILTS, DRAPERIES, FLANNELS, NAPKINS, TABLE-COVERS, &c., &c.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

A magnificent stock of
BLACK and PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
purchased during the week, at a great sacrifice, at auction,
GOOD BLACK SILK, (wide,) AT 87½c. per yard.
OIL BOILED SILK, (wide,) at $1 and $1 25 per yard.
YARD WIDE SILK, (wide,) at $1 50 per yard.
MANTILLA SILKS,
all widths, in PARIS TAFFETAS, GROS-GRAIN, ARMURES and GROS DE RHINES, MOURNING SILKS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN CLOAK ROOMS,
No. 495 BROADWAY,
(Entrance through Grover & Baker's Salesroom,)
THE NEWEST STYLES
SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
EMBROIDERED OR BRAIDED.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS.

PLAIN BLACK BAREGES, CRAPE, MARETO, TAMARTINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, TURON CLOTHS, LAWNS, PRINTS, &c.
MOURNING MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
A large stock, and at very low prices, at
W. K. PEYTON'S, No. 274 Bowery.

RUBBER SKIRT FACINGS.

ALL SHADES.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

MILLINERY.

STRAW BONNETS AND TRAVELING Hats for ladies and children, mourning Bonnets, at L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 561 Broadway, 561, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's Bonnets and Hats at bargains ; old Hats repaired ; white Bonnets, very handsome. Cut this out.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 50 cents per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, LATE OF No. 5 Bond-st., will be happy to see his friends and the public at his new office, No. 263 4th-av., corner 21st-st. Continues the use of his New Purified Chloroform, without pain or danger. Refers to Chancellor Ferris, D. D., and W. N. Gilchrist, M. D.

HOTELS.

THE SPRING HOUSE, AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS, will open for the reception of boarders on the first day of June. JOSHUA WHITNEY.

DRY GOODS.

SHADES.

SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY AND MATERIAL.
We are paying particular attention to the manufacture and putting up of all kinds of Shades.
Practical and superior upholsters employed only.
GOLD,
PAINTED,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE, GREEN, AND OTHER COLORED
HOLLAND SHADES,
made and hung without delay, at very
LOW PRICES.
HOLLANDS BY THE YARD.
SHADE FIXTURES OF EVERY KIND.
PATON & CO., No. 341 BROADWAY.

FRENCH MUSLINS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have just received
A FULL STOCK OF
FRENCH CAMBRIC,
NAINSOOK, and
ORGANDY MUSLINS,
Suitable for Dresses,
Also,
WHITE ORGANDIES,
Embroidered in Colors,
Suitable for EVENING DRESSES,
CANAL-ST., corner of MERCER.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!
THE BEST STYLES!!
THE LOWEST PRICES!!!
HOSIERY,
UNDER-GARMENTS, AND
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
A. RANKIN & CO.
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 165 5th-av.,
corner 22d-st.
DRESS SHIRTS TO ORDER.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT RETAIL.
OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW READY
FOR EXHIBITION.
FOR EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STYLE
IT IS UNSURPASSED.
Parties about furnishing are invited to an examination.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 Broadway.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 389 BROADWAY,
ARE MAKING UP EVERY STYLE OF
CURTAINS, VALLENCES,
CORNICES AND TRIMMINGS,
GOLD, PAINTED & HOLLAND
WINDOW SHADES,
AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON
OLD PRICES.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now in store a large and very elegant stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, including many novelties suitable for the season to which they invite special attention. Prices moderate.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

DRESS GOODS.

THIS WEEK,
We will offer
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORS,
JUST RECEIVED
PER STEAMER AUSTRALASIA,
and intended
"SPECIALLY" FOR THE PRESENT HOT SEASON.
Also,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
"FRENCH GRAY" BAREGES, at 8c. per yard.
FIGURED POPLINS, and HIMALAYA CLOTHS, at 12½ cents do.
CHECKED POPLINS, GLACES, and LENOS, at 10c. to 20c. do.
MOHAIR LUSTRES, POPLINS AND MOZAMBIQUES, very wide goods, at 2s., 2s. 6d. and 3s. a yard.
Also,
A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF ALPACAS,
in all the fashionable shades
We invite special attention to our stock of DRESS GOODS for this week's sales, which we have the pleasure to announce is the largest and most select we have ever yet offered.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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DOLLARS.
SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin, and SIX FOR $14. and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18. This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house. Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS

FOR THIS WEEK'S TRADE,
We will offer
THE LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF RICH MANTILLAS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Also, a choice stock of the
NEW "ALEXANDER SCARF MANTILLA,"
THE LATEST NOVELTY OUT.
ALSO,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACQUES,
PLAIN and EMBROIDERED,
in great variety, and at very low prices.
We respectfully request those ladies who have hitherto confined their purchases to Broadway and Canal-st. stores, to examine our GARMENTS, and the great difference in our prices. We guarantee to them a saving of twenty-five to thirty per cent.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

GRENADINE SHAWLS, black and colored.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS, from $3 50 upward.
PRINCESS ALICE THIBET SHAWLS.
LAMA SHAWLS, plain and colored.
MOZAMBIQUE SHAWLS,
PARIS CHALLIE SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS.
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SHAWLS THIS WEEK.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery.

JOB LOT
GENTS' KID GLOVES,
100 dozen GENTS' SMALL SIZES
MODE KID GLOVES,
VERY DESIRABLE SHADES,
SPLENDID QUALITY,
ONE DOLLAR A PAIR,
FIFTY CENTS UNDER PRICE.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
near 14th-st.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 858 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., procure a card or a catalogue, (with the prices marked will be sent per mail, if desired,) and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing Pine Apples, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Cranes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!

We wish to inform you that you can sell your cast-off clothing, and receive a good price for the same, by addressing a note to L. CASHBURG, No. 4s 12th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Gents will be attended to also, and be paid more for their clothes than any other dealer in the City will pay.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES—REDUCED IN PRICE.—Black and white at 75c. ; plain colors reduced to 90c., worked

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ORPHEUS.

WALLACK'S—THE WIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE HUNCHBACK.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

GOUPIL'S—(No. 772 Broadway)—THE ALPS BY SUNRISE

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—(No. 625 Broadway)—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NO. 687 BROADWAY—THE NATIVITY.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

HOPE CHAPEL—DUTTON'S HOLY LAND.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest advices which have reached Washington from Vicksburgh are to 9 o'clock of Friday night, the 22d inst. Although they do not fully confirm the brief telegram from the Telegraph Manager at Memphis, published in yesterday's TIMES, they are of such a character as to lead to the momentary expectation of receiving the official announcement of the fall of the great rebel stronghold. Up to the time specified above the centre corps of Gen. GRANT's army had fought its way to within one mile of Vicksburgh Courthouse; the right wing was about a mile and a half from the same point, and the left wing about the same distance on the left. Six thousand prisoners had already been captured. A dispatch from Gen. HURLBUT, at Memphis, expresses the most perfect confidence in our complete success.

Admiral PORTER, in an official dispatch to the Navy Department, gives an account of his cooperation with Gen. GRANT in his operations against Vicksburgh to the 20th inst., at which time he regarded the capture of the city a question of only a few hours. He had left two of his iron clads in the Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, and three at Warrenton, which reduced his disposable boats to a small number, but still he disposed of them to the best advantage. At noon of the 18th he heard firing in the rear of Vicksburgh, and soon afterward discovered our troops driving the rebels before them to the left of Snyder's Bluff. He immediately opened communication up the Yazoo with Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, and made arrangements to furnish them supplies. The evacuation of Haines' Bluff being reported to him, he made arrangements to take possession, and succeeded in capturing everything there—guns, ammunition, stores, etc. The works were found to be very formidable, mounting 7-in, 8 and 10-inch rifled guns. A sufficient force was also sent up the Yazoo to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction—especially the Navy-yard and storehouses at Yazoo City.

The Richmond *Examiner*, in an extract which we publish elsewhere, again hints at a probable invasion of the North, as the great stroke of strategy by which the waning fortunes of the Confederacy will be retrieved.

We have news from Alexandria, La., on the Red River, to the 12th inst., from one of our special correspondents. Gen. BANKS still had his headquarters there, but his troops were moving up the river toward the enemy. Our correspondent makes the somewhat startling announcements that *the Monitors* and the bomb fleet were bombarding Port Hudson, and that *four transports with troops from Gen.* HUNTER'S *Department* were at New-Orleans, and others coming.

We learn from Fortress Monroe that the rebels on Saturday placed a battery on the York River below West Point, at the mouth of the Mattapony, and fired into the steamer *Swan* as she was coming down. The gunboat *S. G. Morse* was sent up and dislodged the battery.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry the 15th inst., arrived off Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec. The *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 13th, arrived at this port last evening. By these arrivals we have advices from Europe five days later than were received by the *China*. A considerable fall in the Confederate loan had taken place in consequence of the success of the National forces in the Southwest. An attempt had been made in Paris to attach the proceeds of the loan in the hands of ERLANGER & Co., to make good an alleged claim against the rebel Government for the destruction, of a ship loaded with cotton when leaving New-Orleans, in April, 1862, but the Civil Tribunal would not allow the claim, as it had not been legally substantiated. The first news of Gen. HOOKER'S advance had reached England, and had given rise to some speculation. The Polish question was generally unchanged. Russia had shown some disposition to submit to the arbitration of a European Congress. Some further collisions are reported, with indecisive results. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were quiet. Consols, 93¼@93¾.

By telegraph from Halifax, we have advices two days later yet from Europe. The news taken out by the *Persia* had been received, and was generally regarded as indecisive. The effect in Liverpool was to depress the Cotton market. It is reported from the West Indies that on the 7th of April a sea-fight took place at Pedro Bluff, Jamaica, between a large war steamer like the *Alabama* and three other vessels. The firing lasted from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., but the result was not known. A Capt. BULLOCK, it is said, was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate, all ready to sail. The Bank of England had advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent.

GENERAL NEWS.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at which Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, on behalf of the Oswego Board of Trade, delivered an address on the subject of "A Ship Canal around Niagara Falls."

Neither Board of the Common Council had a quorum at their meetings yesterday, most of the members being in attendance at the German Festival at Jones' Wood. The Board of Aldermen stand adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday. The Board of Councilmen are to meet by special call at 3 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The German population of this City celebrated the annual festival of *Pfingst-Montag* yesterday, in their usual social and joyous manner. The New-York *Turnverien* resorted to their old picnic ground in Jones' Wood, whither they were accompanied by the New-York *Sangerbund*, and various independent glee clubs, and went through with their usual exercises in the presence of not less than 10,000 people. The Williamsburgh Turners held their festival at HAUPTS' Myrtle-avenue Park, and other German Societies at different resorts in the suburbs of the city.

The Boston *Journal* states that our Government has severely rebuked Gen. WEBB for his impertinent letter to Earl RUSSELL, which was made the subject of comment in the British Parliament.

Illinois will be a pleasant State for some people to live in when the draft is made. Official figures show that she has furnished an excess of 23,000 soldiers over the number required under all the calls made by the President, and if those now in service in Missouri are included, it will give her a surplus of 31,000.

There was a fall of 6 ₱ cent. in Gold Coin, yesterday; sales, at the close of the day, at 142⅜@⅜ ₱ cent.; Exchange 157@159 ₱ cent. The Government Stocks were firm; the Railways lower and the market feverish.

Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn declined materially yesterday, and business was active only in Corn. Oats were more sought after and were dearer. Provisions were more freely purchased, but at irregular prices. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull and decidedly lower. Tallow and Petroleum were quite active. Whisky was in moderate request at former rates. The freight market was quiet, though rates had been reduced. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The cattle market is depressed this week, owing to a full supply of animals after fair receipts one week ago, besides some 600 head which came in late and were sold on Friday. Arrivals of 3,200 bullocks on Monday proved too many for butchers, though with a little help from Government buyers and grazers, the stock was pretty nearly sold out. Prices were ½c. lower than last week, though the poorer quality had something to do with the decline. Sales generally ranged from 10½c. to 11½c. ₱ lb., dressed weight, for fair to good bullocks.

Gen. Grant and His Splendid Success at Vicksburgh.

The track of this war is strewed with faded and with ruined military reputations. As we look back to the first year of the war, we are absolutely amazed to find how few who then stood out as Generals of mark have retained their place in the public regard. Of course we leave those who have lost their lives—such as LYON, SMITH, KEARNEY, MITCHEL, RENO, STEVENS and SUMNER—out of the question. They died illustrious, but whether they would have kept that lustre, had they lived, no one can say. Aside from these, we think it would be rather difficult to name more than five or six of all the early Major-Generals whose military career has justified the expectations of the people. Their names have all suffered more or less, some from one cause, some from another; McDOWELL'S from a humiliating defeat, for which he was not at all responsible, STONE'S for a disastrous miscalculation, PHELPS' for a foolish proclamation, BENHAM'S for a proneness to strong drink, MCCLELLAN'S for "pedantic slowness," FITZ-JOHN PORTER'S for jealousy and treachery, FREMONT'S for deserting his post because of personal feeling, MILES' for drunkenness and suspected treason, BUELL'S for lack of earnestness and energy, POPE'S for falsehood and bombastic vaporing, SIGEL'S for unjust treatment of a fellow-General, BURNSIDE'S for self-distrust, HOOKER'S for unfulfilled promises, CURTIS' for mercenary dealing in cotton, &c., &c. This loss of former prestige probably has not been in all cases fully deserved, but it is none the less an undeniable fact. Of the very few who have escaped it, BANKS, ROSECRANS and GRANT are the chief, and of these, the last named is the one most notable instance.

Gen. GRANT'S fame has been steadily gaining from the outset. Though but a man of forty, at the commencement of the war he had seen more hard fighting than any other officer, having been in every battle of Mexico except that of Buena Vista. Yet, when he took command at Cairo, he was not much known, and attracted little attention. The public had set its heart upon other favorites. If he obtained some little praise for crossing the Ohio so promptly and seizing Paducah in anticipation of the rebels, it was lost the same season, by his battle of Belmont, which the public in its inexperienced judgment of that time, insisted upon styling a defeat because an advance was followed by a retreat. It was, in fact, simply an expedition with a definite purpose—namely to break up the enemy's camp, and to prevent reinforcements from being sent from Columbus to PRICE'S army in Missouri. This was effectually accomplished, and therefore the movement, though it cost blood, was a complete success. At Fort Donelson, where Gen. GRANT next appeared on the stage, he won a victory unexampled in its results; but the public still were inclined to attribute it to good fortune rather than to any special military capacity, and were even disposed to find fault that a quarter of the rebel army had been allowed to escape in the night before the surrender. At Pittsburgh Landing, his next scene of action, it was conceded that he fought splendidly; but he was reproached for having been on the enemy's side of the river at all, without intrenchments and without open communications in the rear. The ultimate victory was again ascribed to nothing but good fortune. At Vicksburgh, his next theatre of operations, he has labored, everybody admitted, with great energy, yet the impression has generally prevailed that it would be to no purpose. The manifold expedients that he adopted, in order to get a chance at the rebel stronghold, were regarded with a good deal of curiosity, but with very little confidence. The expedient, which at last succeeded, struck the public with not a little surprise. He got his chance at last. The style in which he followed it up—his extraordinary celerity of movement, his striking at unexpected points, his success in thwarting the attempts of the enemy to concentrate, his whipping them in detail every time in six distinct battles, and the magnitude and completeness of his final conquest, which casts into the shade all of the other achievements of the war—all this is now a marvel, and the public is quite ready to accept the conclusion, which the Army of the Tennessee long since formed—that, take him all in all, Gen. GRANT is the most *serviceable*, and, therefore, the most valuable, officer in the national army.

Why has Gen. GRANT thus at last distanced every other commander? In natural brilliancy he is probably surpassed by many of them; in science he certainly is. It all lies simply in the fact that he is *a man of success*. Unfavorable as have been the constructions that have been put, by very many, upon his past successes, yet the fact stood that *somehow* they were achieved; and that was enough of itself, constantly, to brighten his fame, for success is precisely the thing which the people want. But we believe that there are solid reasons for this remarkable success. Gen. GRANT, though perhaps possessed of no great military genius, yet combines qualities which, in such a war as this, are even better calculated to insure success, and which scarcely any of his brother Generals have exhibited in similar complete combination.

First, he has absolute singleness of purpose. From the beginning he has addressed himself strictly to the *military* work he had in hand, without a thought about cotton speculations or about political advantage; without a look either toward Washington for favor, or toward home for popularity. He has steadily stuck to his own proper business—his duty as a soldier and his devotion to the country his only inspiration.

Second, his Spartan simplicity of character, his abstemiousness, his readiness to share any privation with his soldiers, his impartial justice, his strict discipline, and his absolute personal fearlessness, have given him an unsurpassed moral command over his soldiers, and there is nothing which they are not ready to do and to suffer with him.

Third, his modesty, his straightforwardness, his entire freedom from jealousy, and his manly bearing every way challenge the admiration and whole-souled support of every officer in his army, and in like manner secure the most cordial and effective cooperation of every navy officer who has been associated with him, from Admiral FOOTE to Admiral PORTER.

Fourth, whether he has genius or not, he has sound judgment and sterling sense, which, after all, are the prime intellectual qualifications for success in any sphere of action.

And, *Fifth*, he has, what tells more than all else, a most extraordinary combination of energy and persistence. In these two moral elements, he probably has not his equal. Nothing daunts him, nothing discourages him. There is nothing he does not dare to undertake, there is nothing he can bear to give up. In that one great point at least, he is a perfect counterpart of the NAPOLEON who said that the word "impossible" was not in his vocabulary. Thus, indomitable resolution and perseverance is that element which, of all others, contributes most to make up the master-spirit in war. It is only GRANT'S preeminence in this that has done most to give him preeminence in everything. It is the motive power that brings into the intensest play every other faculty and quality. Without it the most splendidly endowed mind would be as worthless in military life, as would the most superbly constructed engine without the propelling force of steam.

U. S. GRANT—or, as his soldiers style him, Unconditional Surrender GRANT—has given the Confederacy blows such as no other arm has dealt; and, if he is let alone, as we trust he will be, he will in due time bring the whole concern to the dust.

Inequalities of the Conscription.

The objection made to the section of the Conscription act which permits persons drafted under it to purchase exemption by paying $300—that it gives the rich an unfair advantage over the poor—is a capital specimen of that species of sophistry in which demagogues delight. It is based on two assumptions, which are false throughout, though they may doubtless be used to delude a good many of the ignorant or unreflecting. The first is, that it is possible to frame a conscription law which will impose the burden of defending the country on all men equally; and the second is, that a conscription which did not allow the purchase of substitutes would be more fair than one which did. If there be one of these more absurd than the other, it is unquestionably the first. It would be difficult to conceive of any burden imposed by the State on its citizens more unequally distributed than a forced levy of soldiers *must* always be. The nearest approach to fairness, in a measure of this sort, that it would be possible to make, would consist in calling the whole male adult population into the field, but even this, in spite of its semblance of equality, would inflict vastly greater hardship on some than on others. A levy *en masse* is, however, neither practicable nor necessary, nor even expedient. A very much smaller force is all that is required, and all that the highest and most lasting interests of the nation authorize the Government to raise. Therefore, a selection has to be made from the whole body, and in making this by the best conceivable process, the inequality in the distribution of the burden becomes greatly aggravated. Drawing lots is the recognized and most satisfactory mode of deciding who shall go and who shall stay at home. There is no better attainable method, but it is absurd to say or to suppose that the results worked out in this way are not gross violations of abstract justice. There is no reason founded on anything higher than expediency why 100,000 men who have had the misfortune to draw 100,000 tickets from a box with certain numbers inscribed on them, should march off to the battle-field, *nolentes volentes*, leaving the rest of the community quietly at home, with their families and business.

If service in the army is a tax—the French call it the *impot de sang*—it is open to the objection that it is outrageously unequal in its distribution, inasmuch as it exacts from a small body of persons, who derive no more benefit from the State than anybody else, the sacrifice of their lives, and from the rest of the population an infinitessimally small sum of money to pay and clothe them. But the reason why this wrong is perpetrated, is that absolute right is not possible. We raise men in this unfair way, because no fairer one is possible. We cannot, when a battle is to be fought, arrange it so that each man in the nation shall shed a thimblefull of blood, and nobody lay down his life. The state of the world and of human society is such now, and always has been such, that when collective efforts are to be made by communities, some of its members have to suffer more than others, not because they deserve it, but because it cannot be helped. So that the only possible way in which a lover of nice moral distinctions can console himself for the blind, indiscriminate way in which war selects its victims, is to reflect upon the number of merchants who never make fortunes, the number of geniuses who die in obscurity, the number of women who never find husbands, and the number of children who are left orphans, or, in short, upon the vast number of unfortunate people who, as far as we can see, deserved to be fortunate.

The burden being therefore, in its very nature, incapable of equal distribution, it is somewhat difficult to see what wrong a man who is drafted suffers, from the fact that another man who is drafted gets somebody else, either for money or any other inducement, to take his place. It cannot make any conceivable difference to any man in the ranks whether the man next him is a banker who has been drawn, or a substitute to whom the banker has paid $300. There is no wrong done to those who cannot afford to buy substitutes, by the purchase of substitutes by other people, unless it imposes more labor or more fighting on them, and it is not pretended that such would be the case. If this State is called on for 50,000 men, and she furnishes that number or part of that number, and money in lieu of the remainder under the act of Congress, her account is closed, and the Government is bound to fill up the void as best it can, and moreover, with money at its command, can fill it up without any difficulty. In so far as the objection to the $300 exemption is due to the morbid craving of those who are poor to see persons who are rich subjected to certain hardships and inconveniences from which the possession of money usually exempts people, we hope there will never be a Government in this country base enough to pander to any such feeling.

And there is another side to the question which is not to be overlooked. The effect of a conscription on individuals is, after all, not so important as its effect on the nation at large. How it will affect the National resources and prosperity is for the Government and for every patriotic man the great consideration. Viewed in this way, there can be no question that a draft which dragged into the ranks any considerable number of the men who are doing the head work of the country—its merchants, lawyers, bankers, clergymen—would be a tremendous and unmixed evil. And yet it is this class who will benefit most by the $300 exemption. If there be anything well settled, we hope it is that the United States are what they are mainly through the labor of the brain—that it is to the untiring energy of men who could not march under a knapsack ten miles that we owe nine-tenths of our greatness and glory, in commerce, science and literature. We have no class here privileged so as not to labor, but all kinds of labor are not equally valuable. If we send a day-laborer to the war, we of course lose his labor, but if we put a leading merchant in the ranks, we lose the services of a man, whose combinations, experience and sagacity probably keep a thousand day-laborers at work every year, and whose conversion into a private soldier, would probably be a greater loss to the poorer classes themselves, than to anybody else in the community.

Strategy—Grant's Next Movement.

It is not supposed that our Generals in the Southwest are in need of any suggestions on the subject of strategy, the science which teaches how to get at, how to circumvent and whip an enemy. Gen. GRANT'S famous mode of procedure—to "move immediately upon the enemy's works"—has proved as effective as it is popular, and it is not doubted that he will continue in the practice of this style of warfare as long as he remains at the head of an army.

But taking it for granted that the hero of Donelson and Vicksburgh will not rest from his labors after planting his flag on the ever famous Walnut Hills, that he will not sit down and sigh like ALEXANDER the Great for other worlds to conquer, but will at once set his face toward other cities and armies of the rebels that remain unconquered, it is properly in our province to surmise in what direction he might or will move.

Two most inviting paths, it is clear, are presented to Gen. GRANT, as soon as the capture of Vicksburgh is assured. One is, to move directly upon Mobile, which he can easily reach by a march of not exceeding two hundred and fifty miles, through a country that can afford him abundant forage and provisions, and oppose to him scarcely any military resistance; the other is, to retrace his steps to Jackson, Miss., proceed thence northeast to Columbus, which is a most important manufacturing town and depot for rebel supplies, and after having destroyed its usefulness to the enemy, to march directly toward the great bend of the Tennessee River, near Huntsville, Ala., which would bring him in the rear of BRAGG'S army.

The march upon Mobile would be the shorter of the two, and its fruits would be immediate and valuable. Mobile was stripped of its garrison to oppose GRANT'S march through Mississippi. The reinforcements did not arrive in time to save Vicksburgh, but did arrive in time to get a severe whipping at Jackson and to be driven north under Jos. E. JOHNSTON to Canton. Their leaders may essay to take them back again, but if properly pursued they will return a wreck, and too much demoralized to offer any serious resistance to GRANT'S entrance into Mobile. The capture of Mobile is the step, first in order, to clear Alabama and Georgia of rebel strongholds and rebel authority. Mobile is the key to Alabama, as New-Orleans to Louisiana. Mobile, when taken, becomes the base of operations extending to the very heart of the Cotton States. Gunboats of light draft will have access by the Alabama River to Montgomery, the Capital of the State and first seat of the Confederate Government. Transports with troops and army supplies, can penetrate to this city, and it in turn may become a second *point d'appui* from which Columbus, Atlanta, Rome and Athens, Ga., could be struck, without much danger to our lines of communication. The importance of these points to the rebels cannot easily be estimated. Atlanta is the centre of the entire system of Gulf State railroads, and with it in our possession the Confederacy would be dissevered and paralyzed. It would lose nearly all communication between its parts, and would cease to wield an organized and *centrally directed* power.

Gen. BRAGG could do nothing to relieve the Southern coast from this damaging invasion, with ROSECRANS watching and ready to swoop down upon him on the first sign of a backward movement in his columns. If he attempted it, however, and succeeded in getting away from ROSECRANS, he would uncover East Tennessee to the Union armies, lose the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and set many East Tennessee loyalists free to take arms against the rebellion. This would be a positive and inevitable loss, and would have no compensation but his hope of checking GRANT'S march upon Mobile. If he succeeded, the gain to us in getting full possession of East Tennessee would more than compensate for GRANT'S demonstration toward Mobile, even if not persevered in to its capture.

On the other hand, if Gen. GRANT decides not to move upon Mobile, but returns to Jackson and makes his way directly toward the rear of BRAGG'S army, BRAGG must either attack and defeat ROSECRANS in his intrenchments, or he must prepare to take refuge in the mountains of East-Tennessee, or make a hasty retreat as best he may toward Atlanta, Georgia, to hold communication as long as possible with the rebel States of the Atlantic seaboard. In case of retreat, either east or south, the rebels give up practically nearly all the territory lying west of a line drawn south from Knoxville to the Gulf of Mexico. Alabama, Mississippi, East Louisiana and Tennessee will be lost utterly. The rebel States west of the Mississippi River are of no further account, in the calculation of war, and will break down of their own weakness, now that they are cut off from the head and heart of the rebellion.

We need not, however, continue these speculations. Time will develop full rapidly the next manœuvres on the great theatre of the rebellion. But it is evident, from this superficial glance, that the achievements of Gen. GRANT'S army are productive of great changes in the aspects of the war, and open a field for rare and gigantic combinations that must rivet the attention of the people in this country, and attract the close study of military strategists the world over.

WRONGS OF THE SOUTH.—Our correspondent, writing from the capital of the State of Mississippi when our troops held that place, says that the inhabitants very generally remained—that he conversed with some of them, and found that very generally there existed a decided opposition to continuing the war with a view to independence, but they say they are willing to return to the Union *if Slavery can be retained*.

This has been the ostensible point with the rebels from the beginning—the salvation of Slavery. They seceded because they thought Slavery was threatened—they raised a great army to fight for Slavery—for Slavery they have conscripted the whole ablebodied population of the South, drenched its soil with their best blood, ruined all its material interests, and, it is to be feared, or hoped, have doomed Slavery. Now, in the moment of their agony, it is still the supreme thought. They are willing even to return to the Union if Slavery can be retained. But we doubt if even the power of the Union could now restore to life the monster which the rebels have slain.

THE WOUNDED AT VICKSBURGH.—It will be noticed that the President of the Western Sanitary Commission has made an appeal for aid for our wounded soldiers at Vicksburgh. We hope New-York will make a response worthy of her. We hope it will be made at once, and that every man who reads this paragraph in the morning, will make it his next duty after breakfast, if not before it, to contribute what he can. We have said every man, but we mean also, and especially, every *woman*. They have come up nobly to this work after every appeal, and they will undoubtedly do so now.

Our Western heroes deserve this. Those who have read during every morning of May of their great deeds on the field, have had their feelings thrilled as well as their admiration excited. There is now an opportunity to exhibit a slight appreciation of their deeds. Our victories near Vicksburgh were not won without dreadful sufferings. Many a gallant soldier laid down his life, and many hundreds, aye, thousands, of them are now writhing in pain. Let us all, while we mourn for the dead, do what is in our power to stanch the wounds and comfort the hearts of the living.

OUR HEROES.—"The official organ this morning comes out with a leading editorial *comparing Grant to Napoleon*"—so says the Washington correspondent of an evening cotemporary. We are sorry for GRANT—not to speak of NAPOLEON. We have had three or four newspaper Napoleons in this war; but just about the time they were proven to be such, they made some terrible fiasco, or else got their military head struck off. We think it would be quite as well to cease creating and killing Napoleons for awhile; and in the meantime grant the hero of Donelson the honor of being simply GRANT.

Winter Garden.

The world of art is not always faithless to its first loves. They who wield the palette and brush have recently gone back to the examples of medieval times in their search for simplicity and truth. Whether the pre-Raphaelites have succeeded is a question which we do not propose to discuss. In robbing the ancients we are governed more by what we can quickly lay our hands on than by what is most valuable. Following the example of painting, the sister art of music—after toying dully with the "future"—has also directed her attention to the past. GLUCK, who has been dead and buried for the greater part of a century, has been "revived." The good people of Paris brought him from his grave, and galvanised him into life, and put him on his musical pins once more, and gave him "a run" in the gay Metropolis. Revived, rescusitated and restored in this manner, the old gentleman is in fine fig for a new career. Indeed, the proof of this is found in the fact that he has already trotted across the Atlantic to America. Mlle. VESTVALI, a lady who will be remembered as a favorite contralto during the seasons of GRISI and MARIO, signalized her *rentrée* upon the American stage last night, by the production of the *Maestro's* "Orpheus." The version performed was nearly the same as that recently played with so much success in the French capital. It differs from the ordinary one in being denuded of certain modern excrescences and inversions, and in following strictly the poem as originally written, and, historically considered, much of the interest of the revival lies in this fact, for GLUCK was a reformer who, with real genius, attempted to do a hundred years ago, what the "School of the Future" pretends to do now. He has himself written very explicitly on the subject of Italian opera, and his theory corresponds singularly with the wordy doctrine of the modern non-melodists. It is—broadly stated—that music should be subservient to poetry; that melody, except as a temporary vehicle of expression, is not the sole end and aim of composition, and that ordinary recitative, where a voluble singer gallops through a lengthy speech to a single chord, is nonsensical and childish. The converse of this is that a man may use every kind of elaboration, provided he does not stop the action of the piece by the superfluous introduction of melodies that are intended only for the popular ear. It is difficult now to estimate the extent of GLUCK'S influence on art. It is conceded that he imparted largeness to the prevalent Italian style, and gave to the *scena* a simple intensity and an earnestness that were unknown until then. What was good in his theory was long ago absorbed into the ordinary practice of opera writing; what was bad is not likely to be accepted by the present or any other revival. The general public, however, in listening to "Orpheus," will be struck with the fact that it is melody alone that now imparts zest to the work; melody that is old-fashioned, to be sure, but still, simple, graceful and tender. M. BERLIOZ, the eminent critic, regards it as the best kind of melody the world has ever seen, or is ever likely to enjoy, but on this subject M. BERLIOZ—a bad melodist himself—is not absolutely infallible. The popular saliencies of the opera are certainly good or they would not have lasted so long in the public's fickle esteem.

There is, strictly speaking, no plot to "Orpheus," the dialogue consisting merely of an expansion of the old mythological legend of *Orpheus'* descent to Hades in search of his lost wife *Eurydice*, with just sufficient progress in the narration to maintain interest. The *libretto* is very short, and, in the English version, very weak, inelegant and false. Nevertheless, we would recommend everyone to purchase the book, for, what with the opening statement, that the opera on its recent revival was played for more than 300 nights, and the "introduction" to the "argument," giving us a brief insight into heathen mythology, and the "argument" itself dwelling on points that are not even referred to in the book, and the amazing harangue "to artists," by FELICITA VARTVALI, and the memoir of that lady's extraordinary triumphs here and elsewhere, it is assuredly an extraordinary publication, and cheap at any price.

There are no male singers required in this opera, the *rôle* of *Orpheus* having been written for a contralto. A hundred years ago there were few male singers, and then only the pitiable *castrati*, for whom GLUCK had no liking. Mlle. VESTVALI looks the hero-musician to perfection, and from the first to the last is comparatively unembarrassed in her impersonation. The plastic opportunities of the part are very great, and it is at least as important to have one whose attitudes are graceful as one who can give due importance to the music. In the last named respect Mlle. VESTVALI is also excellent. Her dashing and earnest style is not ill-fitted to the tribulations of the forlorn youth. She was frequently applauded; and after her very difficult scena of the first act, was called out and bouqueted in the most liberal manner. We may mention here that the Drummond light used on the stage is overdone and becomes tiresome. The introduction of the same light in the body of the house is by no means a happy inspiration.

The small, but interesting *rôles* of *Love* and *Eurydice*, were sustained by Miss GEARY and Mme. ROTER, in a creditable way. The first-named lady has a pleasing soprano voice, and sings without embarrassment.

Some new scenery has been painted for the occasion, and the dresses are clean and neat; but there is no pretence on these subjects, nor would it be justified. The orchestra and chorus, under the unfailing direction of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ, are all that can be desired. Some of the most enjoyable traits of the work will be found in these departments.

We do not anticipate a powerful uprising on the subject of "Orpheus," and are pretty sure it will not run three hundred nights in New-York. But it is a curious and charming work, and one that, to the public as well as the musical student, will be found full of interest. We are sorry the English version has not been more carefully prepared, although, as the two principal artists and the entire chorus are English, it is perhaps of little consequence. The work will be repeated to-night, and every night, with the exception of Thursday and Saturday. (On the latter day there will be a matinée.) Judging from the favor with which it was received last night, it will steadily make its way with the public.

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HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—Ethnology, physiology, phrenology, physiognomy and psychology, are illustrated and described in the *Phrenological Journal*. Ten cents a number, or $1 a year.
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The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Cloths, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

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Those in want of good goods will do well to examine their stock before purchasing.

A fine assortment of piece goods in Men's Custom Department. ABBATT & RATHBUN,

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With valuable improvements.
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Thirty days' trial given to purchasers.
New Machines to rent on liberal terms, and adjusted for every variety of work.

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A large and varied stock of STRAW HATS, for both old and young, together with FRENCH SOFT HATS and TRAVELING CAPS. MILITARY HATS and CAPS in every variety, at WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, under the Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable Real Estate to be held TO-DAY, at auction by A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salerooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the late Andrew H. Mickle, consisting of the store and lot Nos 76 and 78 Broadway, store and lot No. 67 New-st., and store and lot No. 28 Dey-st. The above property is first-class in every respect. Also, eight valuable lots on 11th av, between 129th and 130th sts.—(the whole front)—three and a half do. do. on 11th-av., west side, between 130th and 131st sts., and four do. do. on 131st-st., south side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and Dresses hair elegantly. BOGLE'S Electric Hair-dye, any shade, natural and life-like. Surpasses everything. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

5,000 Pairs of Colored Gaiters.—CANTRELL, is disposing of a large variety of colored gaiters, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, at less than cost. S. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Hill's Hair Dye. 50 Cents.—Black or brown; natural, beautiful, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug, patent medicine and fancy goods stores. Inimitable hair-cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs, by E. D. Hudson, M. D., New-York, Astor-place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-Gen. Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, HeartBURN, &c.—Manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st., between Grand and Howard sts. Price 50 cents per box.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes—Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. R. M. PATRICK.

B. H. Horn, No. 212 Broadway, has Microscopes with three powerful Lenses, at $3. Room No. 1, up stairs.

MARRIED

COLE—PEARSALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, at the residence of the bride's father, JOHN B. COLE and EMILY PEARSALL. No cards.

ODELL—GRIFFITHS.—In Tarrytown, on Monday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's sister, by Rev. J. W. B. Wood, Mr. THOMAS P. ODELL, of this City, and SARAH W. GRIFFITHS, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

CHEESMAN.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, May 24, EDWARD T. CHEESMAN, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which takes place at the house of Cornelius Mead, on Tuesday, May 26, at 1½ o'clock.

JONES.—On Sunday, May 24, of a lingering illness, Capt WILLIAM P. JONES, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Baptist Mariners' Temple, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, May 27, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 180 Orchard-st.

KING.—In Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, May 23, JACOB M. KING.

LENNOX.—On Monday morning, May 25, JOHN LENNOX, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of this City, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 734 3d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, May 27, at 2 o'clock.

MOUNT.—On Monday, May 25, at the residence of his son, No. 357 West 23d-st., JOSEPH MOUNT, of West Hurley, Ulster County, N. Y., aged 72 years, 1 month and 13 days.

His remains will be taken to Middletown, N. J., for interment, on Tuesday morning, May 26, at 6 o'clock.

NASH.—On Monday morning, May 25, ISAAC R. NASH.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Richmond Road, corner of Wright-st., Stapleton, S. I., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STONE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 25, ALFRED STONE, youngest son of Elizabeth B. and the late Sumner Stone, aged 20 years, 4 months and 14 days.

Notice of funeral in afternoon papers.

SMITH.—On Monday, May 25, of scarlet fever, BENJAMIN ANDREW, son of Edward A. and Esther A. Smith, aged 6 years, 1 month and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house, No. 141 East 58th-st., on Wednesday, May 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STOTT.—In Stockport, near Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, May 23, JONATHAN STOTT, Esq., in the 71st year of his age.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will visit NEW-YORK CITY, professionally, every
TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
His numerous patients, and all afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Consumption, or any Lung or Bronchial Affections, are invited to call on him in New-York on TUESDAYS only, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 203.—May 25, 1863.
7, 57, 27, 9, 3, 18, 53, 69, 11, 52, 26, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 204.—May 25, 1863.
8, 10, 25, 52, 35, 36, 41, 37, 31, 58.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
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ARMY AND NAVY,
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Very superior style by
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Broadway, corner Grand-st.,
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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
WILL BE READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.,
The June Number of the
OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
OF
THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS.
Contents of the June Number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

I.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers in reference to Time Tables, Maps, Time Indicators, &c., &c.

II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—A Word to the Traveler; Great Pacific Railway of California; Interesting to Dead Heads; American Horticulture; Commissioners' Report of Emigration of Port of New-York for 1862; Milwaukee and Northern Illinois Railway; Atlantic and Great Western Railway; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; West Pennsylvania Railway; Racine and Mississippi Railway; Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railway; Important Consolidation of Railways; Cleveland and Toledo Railway.

III.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—A Plain Tale; Courtesy and its Reward; Anecdote of Napoleon I.; The Orphan Boy—a war incident; Rothschild and the Bank; Experiment in Snake Charming; The Honorable Scotchman; A Catastrophe on a Large Scale.

IV.—TOURIST'S GUIDE to the Principal Watering Places, Springs and Places of Fashionable Resort in the United States.

V.—THROUGH ROUTES to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.

VI.—Nearly one hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, together with stations, distances and connections.

VII.—INDEX TO UPWARD OF 2,000 OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS, in connection with Railways.

VIII.—A NEW OUTLINE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, showing the Principal Railways and connections.

IX.—TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS, showing the Difference of Time and Distance between the various Cities of the United States—with Illustrations.

X.—APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

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III.—GATHERINGS BY THE WAY.—True Worth; Kindness Rewarded—The Monkey and Pitcher-Plant; Do you Talk Too Much? Deacon Julius Cæsar on Words; Conciliatory Manners; Washington—No other Title Requisite; Artemus Ward's Family Proverbs; The Ancestors of Comfort and Muddle.

IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: Kind Words: What are ye? The Poisoned Cup—An Incident in the Life of Henry VII.; Isaac has an Attack of the Operatic Fever; An Agreeable Traveling Companion; The Supreme Court a Nuisance; Is this You—Where are you Living Now? Father Abraham and the Minister; An Enemy's Courtesy—An Anecdote for the Times; One of the Widows; Preferred Pig; A Noble Act Nobly Rewarded; Found his Crowd; The Newsboy.

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Spring is the time to use DR. LEATHE'S
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Which *Purifies* the *Blood*, *Invigorates* the *Body*, gives *Tone* to the *Nerves*, *Strength* to the *Muscles*, and *Health* to every *Channel*, *Joint* and *Limb*.
One Dollar per Bottle—[which often cures.]
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Ask for LEATHE'S YELLOW DOCK SYRUP. Take no other. Established 1848. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Supplies the necessary quantity of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
and infuses STRENGTH, VIGOR
and NEW LIFE into the diseased
and debilitated system. TRY IT.

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Fast-day collection in the Church of the Mediator, New-York	$100 00
Fast-day collection in the Presbyterian Church, Sweden, N. Y.	7 00
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Fast-day collection at the Presbyterian Church, Silver Creek, N. Y.	13 36
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The Young Ladies' Missionary Society, South Norwalk, Conn.	8 60
Fast-day collection, Congregational Church, Thompson, Conn.	17 00

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

The Trustees announce that the Annual Reception of the Female Art Department will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock, and of the Male Art Department, FRIDAY, 29th inst., at the same hour. The annual exhibition of the Musical Department will take place in the great hall of the Union on SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the annual report of the Trustees of the Union will be read, and the usual award of certificates and premiums be announced.

Tickets can be procured on application to the clerk, at the office, until they are exhausted; but, to accommodate those who fail to get tickets, the Art Exhibition will remain open during the day on Friday and Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and no tickets will be required.

The exhibition will be precisely the same both evenings, and is given upon two evenings in order to avoid the pressure of the great crowd of visitors who have heretofore attended the reception. The Reading-room will be necessarily closed on the evenings of Thursday and Friday, but will be opened, as usual, on all other days except Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., free to all visitors, without tickets of any kind.

By order of the Trustees.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

WEST HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

No. 188 MERCER-ST., NEW-YORK.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.—*Dear Doctor*: I have been afflicted with total deafness, and was induced to pay you a visit. No one can imagine my delight when, after one operation, my hearing was suddenly, and without pain, restored to me, for which I feel very grateful. After being totally deaf—almost shut out from the pleasure of using so necessary a sense—to have it returned, and to hear so distinctly, reflects great credit on you for the immense amount of skill you possess. I beg to thank you for what I can so truly appreciate. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
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OUR USUAL FINE VARIETY OF
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
GOODS
NOW READY.
Comprising all the articles necessary
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GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.
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CONTINENTAL MONTHLY
FOR JUNE.
CONTENTS.—No. XVIII.

The Value of the Union. By WILLIAM H. MULLER.
A Merchant's Story. By EDMUND KIRKE.
May Morning.
The Navy of the United States.
Three Modern Romances.
Mill on Liberty. By Hon. F. P. STANTON.
Cloud and Sunshine.
Is there Anything in It?
The Confederation and the Nation. By EDWARD CARRY.
Reason, Rhyme and Rhythm. By Mrs. MARTHA WALKER COOK.
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Virginia.
Visit to the National Academy.
Was he Successful? By RICHARD B. KIMBALL.
How Mr. Lincoln Became an Abolitionist. By S. B. GOOKINS.
Cost of a Trip to Europe, and How to go Cheaply.
Touching the Soul. By EGBERT PHELPS, First Lieutenant, Nineteenth Infantry, U. S. A.
Literary Notices.
Editor's Table.

The July number of the CONTINENTAL will contain articles by Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, written from England.

All communications, whether concerning MSS. or on business, should be addressed to
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H. PAULDING,
Admiral and Commandant.

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How can we do it? By putting it in one of our SPLENDID PATENT, DOUBLE-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS, OF THE NEW STYLE.

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For sale, wholesale and retail, by
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For promoting the Growth, and preserving the Beauty of

THE HUMAN HAIR.

The Inventors of COCOAINE—knowing that when the loss of hair occurs, it is generally from that part of the head where the greatest heat is necessarily generated, and that animal fats, as Bear's Grease, Lard, &c., &c., by their nature induce heat rather than alleviate it—turned their attention and pharmaceutical science towards Vegetable Oils, as the basis of a medicament to promote the growth, and preserve the beauty of the hair. The Oleum Cocos, or

COCOA-NUT OIL,

Presented itself strongly, as possessing many properties peculiarly adapted for the purpose; but its odor was objectionable, and its density (except when exposed to heat) seemed for a long time to defy all efforts to render it available, in the cooler climates, for popular use. BY A SCIENTIFIC SELECTION OF OTHER INGREDIENTS, THOSE WHICH WILL CHEMICALLY COMBINE WITH THE OIL HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, and they together have produced a topical compound, which is unqualifiedly pronounced to be the best which has yet appeared.

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This Oil allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree. ITS EFFECT UPON THE GLOSSINESS AND RICHNESS OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR IS SUCH AS CANNOT BE SURPASSED, and it is offered to the public in the firm belief that it will supersede all other preparations. *Its unprecedented popularity in all parts of the country is the best evidence of its merit.*

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
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The *superiority* of this preparation consists in its *choice material*, and delightful perfume, rendering it a *perfect hair preparation.*

We are confident that no one who may make a trial of its efficacy will be willing to return to the use of any other preparation.

The proprietors would also call attention to the fact that it is the cheapest Hair Dressing yet offered to the public, QUANTITY and QUALITY considered.

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Prepared ONLY by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, and sold everywhere.

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"A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR IS A CROWN OF GLORY."
MRS. L. A. BROWN,
No. 182 Bleecker-st.

AMBROSIA of Dr. STERLING'S is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It cures all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, and causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

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NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.
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Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price $1. Sold by all druggists. Dr. H. H. STERLING, sole proprietor. Depot No. 493 Broadway.

AT RETAIL,
TEN THOUSAND DOZEN
RICH PARIS SILK
NECK-TIES,
At the following prices
25 cent TIES at 15 cents.
40 cent TIES at 25 cents
50 cent TIES at 35 cents.
75 cent TIES at 50 cents.
Also, a large stock of SCARFS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, Traveling and Dress Shirts, Hair and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., all of which we offer *at much less than* "POPULAR PRICES."

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FINE LINEN
COLLARS,
15
CENTS EACH,
Or $1 75 per dozen.
Extra quality,
Best made,
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CENTS,
Or $2 25 per dozen.

N. B.—This is the *only* place to buy NECK-TIES and COLLARS *at just what they are worth.*
PLINY F. SMITH & BLAKE,
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No. 379 Broadway, corner White-st.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is of more general and practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be
Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; the combination is on
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
And under no circumstances or change of temperature will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE
Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known, for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any changes of temperature.

JEWELERS
Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER.
And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT
Extant that is a sure thing for mending
FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,
And articles of household use.

REMEMBER HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Is insoluble in water or oil.
HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT
Adheres oily substances.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 pounds.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.
For sale wholesale by M. WARD CLOSE & CO., No. 130 William-st.; H. P. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row; HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st. CROSLEY, BUTTERFIELD & HAVENS, No. 23 Dey-st., and at retail everywhere.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES.
For Gardening, Housework, &c.
CROTON HOSE OF ALL SIZES.
INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY,
And all kinds of Rubber Goods, wholesale and retail.
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, N. Y.

UNION.

LOYAL LEAGUE OF UNION CITIZENS,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

PROGRAMME
OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR GRAND MASS ASSEMBLAGE OF LOYAL PEOPLE, AT UTICA, ONEIDA COUNTY, ON THE 27TH OF MAY, 1863.

THE PROCEEDINGS WILL EMBRACE MEASURES IN HONOR OF THE RETURNED VETERANS OF THE WAR.

1. Members of the League, the Committee and Guests, comprising detachments of Returned Volunteers, Veterans of 1812, Invited Guests and Deputations from other States, will leave the City by Hudson River Railroad, for Albany, from 30th-st., on TUESDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M.

2. Deputations and Guests from the River Counties will join the party by taking the Morning Boat at the several landings or the cars at the Stations.

3. Leave Albany by special train of the Central Railroad, on Tuesday Evening or Wednesday Morning.

4. Excursion Tickets to be arranged with Boats and Railroads, as far as practicable.

5. Members of the League and other citizens, who do not take the morning train of the 26th, will reach Utica in season by the afternoon train of that day.

6. A Special Committee of Arrangements at Utica will perfect the preliminary arrangements for the Meeting, and the proceedings consequent thereon.

7. It is recommended that in the several Counties of the State, the loyal people will form committees and organize bodies, especially comprising the returned volunteers, to participate in this movement; and, wherever it be practicable for loyal women to unite in this demonstration of patriotism, it is earnestly hoped that every encouragement will be given to induce their presence and coöperation.

AT UTICA.

His Excellency the Governor of the State has been invited to take part in the proceedings.

8. The exercises will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 27th inst. PROCESSIONS of returned volunteers, citizens, deputations, guests and visitors, will be formed, under the direction of a Marshal, to be selected by the Committee of the citizens of Utica. On arrival at the places selected for public addresses, a presiding officer and assistants will be nominated for each stand, of whom one or more will be taken from each county and each volunteer regiment represented. Appropriate music, by bands and glee singers, will enliven the exercises, which will be continued till 3 o'clock P. M.

9. At 3 o'clock a recess will be taken for refreshment, and a procession formed from the several stands to the grounds selected for a Barbecue, which will be provided under the direction of the Utica Committee. It will comprise an ample collation, with tea and coffee, but without spirituous liquors, for deputations from Leagues and Regiments, families, visitors and citizens in attendance on the public exercises.

10. At 7 o'clock public Addresses will be continued from the balconies of the hotels or the platforms, interspersed with music, and the stands will be brilliantly illuminated by torches and Calcium lights.

11. Reporters will be present to take notes of the loyal addresses delivered on an occasion of so much interest.

12. The Committee are induced to hope that the Express Companies, whose stations are on the central line of travel, will unite in this movement, and give additional éclat to the Processions.

13. The deputations from the City of New-York and the Eastern Counties, will leave Utica on their return on Thursday morning.

14. Further details of the arrangements will be announced from time to time, together with the names of the distinguished speakers who have consented to address the assemblage.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
P. M. WETMORE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
MASS ASSEMBLAGE AT UTICA.

The special train will leave 3 th-st. prompt on time, at 10 30 A. M., THIS DAY.

Delegates should be at the station at least one-half hour before time of starting.

Tickets of invitation, issued under the name of N. Knight, Treasurer, can be exchanged at 30th-st. station.

Excursion tickets can be procured at the station.

The returned volunteers will assemble at the Arsenal, 7th-av., at 8 o'clock, where they will receive tickets, and proceed thence to the station. By order
JAMES WADSWORTH, Chairman.

VETERANS' CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

The invitation of the Loyal League of Union citizens, to make an excursion to Utica, to unite with other loyal citizens on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., having been unanimously accepted, and a vote of thanks to the League, therefor having been unanimously passed, the corps will assemble on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 4½ o'clock, in the Park, in front of the City Hall, in full uniform, with swords, belts, cockades, &c., (as far as the Veterans will be able to furnish themselves with them,) from whence they will march to the steamboat for Albany; arriving at Albany on the following morning, they will march to the cars for the West—probably under the escort of the Albany Veterans—and reach Utica at about 11 o'clock A. M., where they will participate in the mass meeting of loyal citizens to be held there on that day, viz., WEDNESDAY, 27th inst. Returning, the Veterans will take the cars from Utica on the afternoon of the same day, and arrive at New-York early on Thursday morning. By order of
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
A. DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

REV. J. P. NEWMAN
AND REV. J. W. LINDSAY,
will deliver addresses at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., TUESDAY EVENING, May 26, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats (free) for ladies.
H. C. PARK, Chairman Lecture Committee.
Sixteenth Ward Republican Association.

AT A MEETING OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD LEAGUE OF LOYAL CITIZENS, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent all the Loyal Leagues at the Mass Convention to be held at Utica on the 26th and 27th inst., viz

Thomas Murphy,	Wm. A. Darling,
W. Walter Phelps,	Daniel S. Schanck,
E. C. Johnson,	David S. Coddington,
Chas. S. Van Nordon,	Thos. B. Asten,
Stephen Merrihew,	Wm. P. Esterbrook,
David Cunningham,	Robert Hazeltine

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS,
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

ORDERS.—THIS REGIMENT WILL ASSEMBLE at the new arsenal, 35th-st. and 7th-av., at 8 A. M., on Tuesday, the 26th inst., to receive their arms and equipments for the purpose of attending the Union Mass Meeting at Utica, N. Y., on Wednesday, the

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid by a very respectable and well-recommended young person, who can give the best City references and her consent also to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Apply at No. 91 East 26th-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, IN A HOTEL or first-class boarding-house, a situation as chambermaid by a respectable young girl. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 189 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference will be given. Inquire at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation for chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in washing; would go to the country; has best City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good reference. Call at No. 160 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or would do both in a small family; has good reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 608 2d-av., near 37th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WASHER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and washing, or assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 102 8th-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 270 3d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to take care of children; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 135 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; she is a good cook and thoroughly understands her business; understands pastry and desserts; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; has six years' City reference from her former employer, and 14 months from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook by an experienced person; understands cooking in all its branches, including all kinds of desserts; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City references. Call at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or notes addressed will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman in a private family; has the very best City reference as to capability, honesty and sober conduct; would assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK; (Protestant;) is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; has no objections to the country; good reference from her last employer, No. 276 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A LADY THAT IS GOING TO EUrope wishes to get her cook a situation. She understands her business thoroughly; soups, meats, game and desserts; is a good bread and biscuit maker; can be seen at her present employer's for two days, No. 371 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 87 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; country not objected to. Call on or address AMELIA DOWNING, No. 90 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESpectable woman, a situation as competent cook; has no objections to assist in washing; has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 362 2d-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED; is an excellent washer and ironer; best of City references can be given from her last employer. Apply at No. 46 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTS A situation; has six years' reference; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objections to the country, if steady employment. Call at No. 387 6th-av.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED AS cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid and waitress, by two sisters, who will be found thoroughly efficient servants; strong, and anxious to please; together or separate, in City or country; have excellent testimonials from their former employers. Apply to Mr. MANNING, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a neat, capable and trustworthy girl to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; willing and obliging; best of reference given; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as good cook; is a good baker, will assist with washing; has the best City reference; will go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook, who has lived with the best of families in this City; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies and baking; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 58 Hammond-st., in the rear.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 172 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, a situation as above, in a private family; is an excellent bread and cake baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 3d-av., one door from 9th-st.

AS COOK FOR THE COUNTRY.—WANTED, by an experienced woman, who is a good cook and baker, a situation in a private family. Apply at C. C. BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell's, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Situation wanted in City or country by a willing and obliging young woman, as cook and laundress; would have no objection to do general housework; understands her business in all its branches. Call at No. 376 6th-av.

AS COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one as cook, and the other as laundress, or as chambermaid and assist in washing; both thoroughly understand their business; are willing and obliging; have no objections to go in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 176 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT NURSE, OF kind disposition and obliging manners, with excellent recommendations, would like a situation to take care of children or an infant; is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Call for two days at No. 199 West 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse; she is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has the best testimonials as to character and capacity. To be seen for two days at No. 35 West 20th-st., where she is at present employed.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE wishes a situation in a respectable family to take charge of an infant or an invalid; has the best of City reference. Call or address NURSE, No. 118 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; competent to take the entire charge of a baby. Or as seamstress: can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing. Good reference. Call for two days at No. 251 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; fully understands the care of a baby from its birth; has six years' City reference. Call at No. 120 West 32d-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant English woman, a situation as nurse or chambermaid and nurse; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—AN EXperienced person desires a situation as nurse, or would do chamberwork and take care of grown children; satisfactory City reference given. Apply at No. 54 East 2d-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable English Protestant woman desires a situation as nurse and seamstress; is thoroughly competent, and has the highest testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress. Apply at her late employer's, No. 66 Union-place, northeast corner 18th-st. and 6th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent person as infant's nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant; is a reliable and trustworthy woman; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference as to capability. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a young girl, a situation to take care of children and sew, or would do chamberwork; can furnish three years' references. Call at 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av.

AS ATTENDANT ON A VOYAGE.—A SITUation wanted by a highly respectable middle-aged English woman; is never sea-sick; has had the entire charge of three children across the Atlantic, and has excellent testimonials. Address Mrs. KETLEY, Mrs. Martyn's, No. 329 Bowery, corner 5th-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN, WISHING TO GO to Europe, would be willing to attend a lady or family during the voyage for part of her passage money; best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE THE ENtire charge of a City residence during the Summer, by an American lady, who can bring undoubted testimonials; or a place where she may instruct young children, &c., and do some sewing. Apply at 4 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A HOUSE to take charge of for the summer months, by a respectable, trustworthy American woman, or would take charge of a furnished or tenement house, see to renting the rooms, &c.; good reference given. Address, stating where to call, Mrs. B., Station C.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young lady of education and refinement, as housekeeper; she fully understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; is fond of children; would superintend a hotel, &c. Address Mrs. G. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—AN aged Scotch woman wishes a situation in a small family to do general housework; wants a good steady home; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 224 7th-av., front room, top floor.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable experienced woman; she is a thorough seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all sorts of family sewing; she would be found a very useful and desirable person to a family requiring her services; has the very best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1 Milligan-place, between 10th and 11th sts., 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl, a situation as seamstress; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork or to take care of a grown up child if required; good reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 10 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and make children's clothes; has no objection to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No 257 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SEAMSTRESS wants a situation and assist as nurse; has a good knowledge of hair dressing. Can be seen at her present employers, No. 11 East 22d-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 312 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 209 East 21st-st., first floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

AT THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS SERvants' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants. Civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business and can produce the very best of City references from the most respectable families in the City; country preferred. Address M. C. T., No. 61 Union-square, or Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; is a good and careful driver; best of references if required; no objection to the country. Address C. P., Box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single man as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; is a good driver; good reference. Address H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SCOTCHMAN WISHES A situation as coachman in a private family, or work in a hotel or store; good references. Call at or address for two days, No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor. Address SCOTCHMAN.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young single man; thoroughly understands his business; is an experienced groom and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. Waters' harness store, No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man who has had several years' experience in Europe and this country. Call on or address T. H. DILKS, No. 189 Mercer-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a married man with a small family; has no objection to the country; has got the best of City references. Address D. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a single young man, a situation as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; has the best of reference as to capabilities. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS LIGHT PORTER.—SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant young man, as light porter in a store, or to drive a business wagon; knows the City and suburbs well; good City reference; can drive single or double. Address T. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his duties; has the best City reference; country no objection. Call or address WAITER, Mr. C. G., trunk-store, corner of 12th-st. and Broadway, for two days.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young man, as waiter in a private family; he understands his business thoroughly; has no objection to the country; has the best City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Morris', corner of University-place and 12th-st., for a few days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man that can raise vegetables and take care of horses and drive in the country, and make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Inquire at No. 96 East 13th-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE married couple wish situations, the man as coachman and gardener, and the woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; have good references from last place. Call at No. 248 3d-av.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A MERchant of experience; compensation desirable, but employment is the great desideratum. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 4,422 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, by calling at No 109 West 46th-st.

BOARD WANTED—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, for six months, for a lady, three children and servant, within 1 or 1½ hours of New-York; private family preferred. Address, immediately, C., Box No. 152 Harlem Post-office, New-York.

HOBOKEN BOARD.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be handsomely accommodated with board and delightful rooms directly fronting the bay. Apply at No. 2 Hudson Terrace, opposite the ferry.

APARTMENTS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, consisting of large bedrooms and parlors, with bath, &c., to rent, without board, to single gentlemen, in the first-class private residence No. 155 West 14th-st. References of high respectability required.

TWO FURNISHED BEDROOMS AND SITting room to let, to one or two single gentlemen. For particulars apply at No. 67 West 29th-st.

TO RENT, WITH BOARD—PLEASANT front and back rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, at No. 63 State-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO WELL furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if required, at No. 183 East 50th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD, STAMFORD.—BOARD can be obtained in a farmer's family, five miles from Stamford. Table unsurpassed, and fruit and milk abundant. Terms moderate. Address H. J., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON LOCUST HILL-AV., Yonkers. The house is large, grounds well shaded, accommodations first-class, view unsurpassed; within 5 minutes' walk of railroad and steamboat landings. Address Mrs. SCOTT, Yonkers.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, (EAST side,) 30 miles from City; beautiful mansion, fine river view, plenty of shade, and no mosquitoes; stabling, if needed. Particulars of Mr. BIXBY, No. 8 Astor-place, or Mr. WEED, No. 30 Park-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

WOOD BROTHERS,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Have removed to Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city where the cheapest marble mantels, &c., can be bought, is at A. KLABER'S marble yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. (Cut this out.)

LEAKY ROOFS CURED WITH RUBBER Paint, 1 to 1½ cts. a foot, according to condition, and warranted. 896 Grand-st., 37 Park-row, 153 Bowery, 375 9th-av., 508 6th-av., 48 6th-av., 11 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh, and cor. of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

METALS.

SHEET IRON.—COMMON, REFINED AND galvanized, assorted numbers and widths, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

TIN PLATES.—TIN AND ROOFING PLATES of all kinds, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., 215 and 217 Water-st.

GILLIES' FINE FLAVORED OLD PLANTATION COFFEE, 25 cents per pound. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. For sale by grocers generally. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF MODERN AND ANCIENT ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS, FINE PROOF ENGRAVINGS, STATUARY, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at No. 594 Broadway, second floor, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, by order of the Executors of the late Alfred Large;

His entire gallery of Original Oil Paintings of British and American Art; also, fine Proof Engravings, Distemper Drawings, Water Colored Paintings and Statuary, removed for convenience of sale from his late gallery in Brooklyn, and mostly purchased direct from the artists themselves.

Two Cattle Pieces of THOMAS SIDNEY COOPER, A. R. A.

Three specimens of the Elder HERRING.

Four beautiful Landscapes by GIGNOUX.

One sketch, Dog's Head, by LANDSEER, (authenticated.)

One, "The Confession," by BRODIE.

One splendid gallery painting, "Viscount Dundee Addressing the Highlanders before the Battle of Killecrankie," by T. JONES BARKER.

Several by Ortel, Armfield, Oddie, Brewerton, Ansdale, Percy, &c.

One splendid specimen, Flock of Sheep, by MORRIS.

Several by Rolfe, Scarlet Davis, Ostade, Brodie, Eliza Sharp, Ermerik, Bestow.

In all about 150 splendid specimens of art of different British and American painters, together with a few cabinet paintings of the Continental school.

ALSO.

One painting by Leutze—"The Burning of the Wheat Fields," formerly in the collection of the late C. M. Leupp. Also an assortment of proof and other engravings.

SMALL MARBLE STATUES—Guardian Angel, St. Cecilia, Hand, basso-relievo, Faith.

The Gallery will be on exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 21st inst., daily, until sale, and on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY previous to the sale, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It is seldom so fine a collection of paintings of the British School can be obtained at any price, as the artists have orders many years ahead. The specimens of Gignoux, and other American artists, are very fine, as are many others in this collection. The pictures are of a good size, and well calculated for gallery or drawing-room.

Catalogues can be had, on application, on and after Friday, 22d inst., at the office of the auctioneers.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

N. A. THOMPSON & Co., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

Five hundred bales of Cotton, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, at auction.

By virtue of an appointment of the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, and under the direction of the United States Marshal, NEWELL A. THOMPSON will sell by public auction, to the highest bidder,

On FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, Mass.,

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF COTTON,
Of the Sea Island and Upland Grades,
In lots to suit purchasers.

Said sale being made in pursuance of the following order:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT, ss.,
BOSTON, May 21, 1863.

Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed from the District Court, I hereby give notice that I shall sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of May current, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Grand Junction Wharf, East Boston, the cargo of the prize steamer *Cherokee*, consisting of five hundred bales of cotton, libeled as lawful prize, and ordered to be sold as aforesaid JOHN S. KEYS, U. S. Marshal.

Catalogues may be obtained and samples examined at the Marshal's office, and at the office of the Auctioneers, in the old State House, Boston, three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.

POSITIVE SALE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, the entire balance of his elegant stock, consisting, in part, of elegantly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus with French plates and statuary, marble tops, commodes, superb black-walnut secretary, book-cases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, dining and library suites, in reps; buffets, black-walnut and rosewood centre tables, library book-cases, &c. Parties wishing first-class furniture will find this a rare opportunity, it being the only time the above has ever been offered at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX' SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS on 2d and 4th avs., 113th, 122d, 123d, 124th, 126th, 129th, 130th, 133d, 133d, 134th and 135th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the executrix of the estate of Francis Scholay, deceased:

2D-AV.—1 lot west side of 2d-av., 25 feet north 113th-st., with one lot on 113th-st., in rear of above.

4TH-AV.—8 lots east and west sides of 4th-av., between 116th and 117th sts., also, 1 lot northeast corner of 4th-av. and 123d-st.

113TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 295 feet west of 5th-av.

122D-ST.—2 lots north side, 90 feet east of 4th-av.

126TH-ST.—2 lots north side, 150 feet west of 5th-av.

127TH-ST.—2 lots south side, 150 feet west of 5th-av.

129TH-ST.—1 lot north side of 129th-st., 385 feet west of 3d-av., with the lot in the rear on 130th-st.

132D-ST.—4 lots north side, 500 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 125 feet east of 7th-av.

133D-ST.—4 lots south side, 425 feet east of 7th-av.

134TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 380 feet west of 5th-av.; also, 2 lots north side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Also, 1 lot south side 134th-st., 125 feet west of 8th-av.

135TH-ST.—1 lot south side, 175 feet east of 8th-av.

Book Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

RICHARDS & WHITING WILL SELL AT THEIR SALESROOM, No. 44 CORTLANDT-ST., ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A LARGE CATALOGUE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising all styles and qualities of seasonable goods direct from Eastern and New-York City makers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

☞ Auction sales every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

By LOCKWOOD BROS. & UNDERHILL, Auctioneers, No. 29 Murray and No. 33 Warren-st.

THIS DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Regular sale of Dry Goods, Woolens, Domestics, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trimmings, &c.

Also, the balance of a retail stock.

The attention of the trade invited.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTE, &c., at auction, by order of the Administratrix of Philip V. Hoffman, deceased: ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 15 East 14th-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, splendid mantel and pier glasses, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top tables, rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by Lighte & Bradbury; rich satin brocatel window curtains, lined with silk; lace window curtains, carved black walnut and gilt cornices, black walnut secretary and book-case, with mirror doors, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut dining-room chairs in morocco leather; china dinner and tea service, cut glass wines and decanters, chandeliers, silver plated ware, black walnut French bedsteads, black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, black walnut washstands, black walnut and mahogany armoir-à-glace, superior hair mattresses and bedding, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture can be seen for two days previous to the day of sale, by having a permit from the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE BEEKMAN ESTATE,—150 valuable lots situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts., and valuable water right on East River at auction.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, and FRIDAY, May 29, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of the Executors of John C. Beekman, deceased:

60 lots, situated on Avenue A, 2d and 3d avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts.

Also, at same time and place, by order of the heirs of William Beekman and Abraham K. Beekman, deceased, 82 lots, situated on Avenue A, 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th avs., 62d, 63d, 64th and 65th sts. For more full particulars see auction column in *Post*, *Commercial*, and *World*.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 28TH-ST., near 8th-av., at auction. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York:

WEST 28TH-ST.—The handsome four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 177 West 28th-st., north side, about 100 feet west of 8th-av. House is 20 by about 55 feet, in good order, and replete with all the modern conveniences. Lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

S. HERMAN & Co., Auctioneers.

S. HERMAN & CO. WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 Bowery, peremptory sale of wines, liquors, champagnes, cigars, &c., viz.: 30-eighth and ¼ casks fine Cognac, Otard and other brandies; 34 casks fine old Bourbon, Scotch and other whisky; pipes and barrels Holland gin, port, sherry and Madeira wines, &c. Also, a large lot of champagne of various brands; 64,000 choice Havana and domestic cigars; chewing tobacco. Also, 200 cases of wines and liquors, expressly put up for family use. Sale peremptory, as all goods must be positively sold without reserve for cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

The handsomest stallion that stands on turf, color jet black, flowing mane and tail, fifteen hands high, stock Black Hawk, 9 years old. Also a foal-getter; he is perfectly gentle; any child can handle him; he is, without exception, one of the handsomest stallions in the country, thoroughly broken to harness, and under the saddle he has not his equal.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SADDLE PONY.—BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, an elegant sorrel pony, 13¾ hands, warranted perfectly kind, sound and gentle, and fine saddle horse. Also, by order of Executors, one gray horse.

E. SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 158 Broadway.

WILL SELL TO-DAY, IN FRONT OF HIS Auction rooms, at 1 P. M., a fine sorrel pony, with long tail, about 13¾ hands high.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., some 1,800 lots in the ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN WIGHT'S, ELSTON'S AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO, embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.

Terms of sale:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Company.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M., all the furniture and unique and recherche works of art contained in the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description, pianoforte, parlor suites, rich China, &c., with everything desirable in a fashionable and elegant residence. Sale rain or shine. No postponement.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 130 LOTS AND GORES AT AUCTION.

We would call attention to the large sale of valuable lots and gores, with water rights, on Avenue A, 1st-av., 29th, 30th, 31st, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th sts., to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TUESDAY, May 26, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

By order of Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., Executor of the estate of the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

1st-avenue, 29th and 30th sts.—14 lots, being 6 lots and gore on the east side of 1st-av., between 26th and 30th-sts., and eight lots in the rear of above, being four on each street.

1st-av., 29th and 30th sts.—10 lots and gore on the west side of 1st-av., being eight on the avenue and one on each street in the rear.

Also, 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of 1st-av., between 30th and 31st streets.

30th and 31st sts.—29 lots, 15 on the north side of 30th-st., and 14 on south side of 31-st., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with a valuable bulkhead of about 300 feet and water right.

Avenue A, 57th and 58th-sts.—8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 57th and 58th sts., and 8 lots on the north side of 57th and south side of 58th sts., in rear of above and extending to the East River, with the valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A, 58th-st.—16 lots: 8 on west side of Avenue A, entire front between 58th and 59th sts., and 8 on the south side of 58th-st., in rear of above.

Avenue A—8 lots, being the entire front on the west side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts.

Also 8 lots, the entire front on the east side of Avenue A, between 58th and 59th sts.

58th and 59th sts.—10 lots on the north side of 59th and south side of 59th-sts., in rear of above, and extending to the East River, with valuable bulkhead and water right.

Avenue A and 59th-st.—11 lots and gores on the east side of Avenue A, between 59th and 60th sts., and north side of 59th-st., and extending to the East River, with the valuable water right.

Many of the above lots are on and near 59th-street, the southern boundary of Central Park.

Every lot will be peremptorily sold.

Terms will be made known at sale.

Book maps and full particulars may be had at the auctioneer's office.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK (OFFICE NO 43 WALL-st., Jauncey-court) will sell on MONDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., by order of John N. Whiting, Assignee, the following described stocks and other valuable securities:

168 shares of stock in the Trenton Iron Company, $100 per share.

115 shares of stock in the Novelty Iron Works, $100 per share.

Scrip of the Union Mutual Insurance Company for $1,285.

Scrip of the Mercantile Insurance Company for $500.

40 shares of the Greenpoint Gaslight Company stock.

Interest in the old New-York and Havre steamship Navigation Company, originally 57 shares of $1,000 each.

Interest in the old Pacific Mail Steamship Company, originally 70 shares of $1,000 each.

23 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Company, $100 per share.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Scrip.

New-York Mutual Insurance Company scrip.

Interest in the New-York and Brick Manufacturing Company, which belonged to the firm of Stillman, Allen & Co., as stockholders and creditors, estimated at about $5,000, and all the interest of the said firm in and to the property and estate of said Company, of every description.

Also, on account of whom it may concern:

Six first mortgage bonds, numbers 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 and 49, of the Oakland and Ottawa Railroad Company, $500 each, payable Nov. 15, 1873, with 7 per cent. semi-annual interest coupons attached.

90 shares of the capital stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT FORT WASHINGTON.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 28, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, New-York:

FORT WASHINGTON.—The large frame mansion, filled in with brick, late the residence of Mr. G. B. Morewood, with about 150 lots, or about 9 acres, 2 cottages, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, stabling, barns, cow-houses and all needful out-buildings on a large scale. One-half of the ground is table-land, on which there are the finest building sites within city limits, and the residue forms a gentle slope toward Kingsbridge Road. The grounds, which embrace a great part of the "Old Fort," are at the highest elevation of any point of Manhattan Island, and include a strip of land to the river, with water front. The house was built at a great expense by day work, is replete with all modern improvements, water, &c., well finished throughout, and the most heavily timbered building in the neighborhood. The out-buildings are large and commodious, and the grounds well laid out and planted.

Also, one-quarter of an acre, with water front, on Fort Washington Point. Half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Particulars and Maps at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF YONKERS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1863, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, under the direction of Samuel M. Valentine, Executor of the estate of Abraham Valentine, deceased, a portion of land belonging to the said estate, situated in the town of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., 13 miles from the Harlem Railroad depot at 26th-st. This property is located upon an elevated ridge of land, 1¾ miles east of Hudson River, is divided into and will be sold in plots from 5 to 22 acres, each of which has one or more good building sites, and is very centrally and conveniently situated, being 1¾ miles from Harlem Railroad depot at Williams' Bridge, 2¾ miles from New-Haven Railroad depot at Mount Vernon, 2 miles from Hud

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of COFFIN, BRUCE, BISHOP & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863. JOHN P. COFFIN, GEORGE W. BRUCE, DAVID W. BISHOP, ALBERT G. LEE.

The subscribers, having formed a copartnership under the firm name of COFFIN, LEE & CO., will continue the hardware business at No. 39 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863. JOHN P. COFFIN, ALBERT G. LEE, JOHN B. VAN VLIET, HENRY B. ORTON.

GEORGE W. BRUCE will continue the hardware business at No. 1 Platt-st.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

STATIONERY.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. We supply everything in our line at lowest prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—To Ladies. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DRS. TRALL & JACKSON'S "PATHOLogy of the Reproductive Organs."—"This is really a scientific work of great practical value. All other works on the subjects discussed in this volume, that have fallen under our observation, are addressed mainly to a prurient taste, and are positively pernicious."—*Chicago Tribune.* "This volume is full of scientific information of incalculable benefit in the cure of disease."—*New-Bedford Mercury.* "It is unquestionably the most complete, the most sensible and the most valuable work of its kind yet published."—*The New Yorker.* "It offers judicious advice to suffering humanity, which will save thousands from complicating their afflictions by resorting to quack doctors and empirical treatment."—*Boston Journal.* "This the only work in existence containing directions which will positively cure that distressing disease termed spermatorrhœa, and other sexual diseases which cause so much misery to the human family."—*Boston Express.*
Price $4. Sold in New-York by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DR. WITFIELD'S Vegetable Pills are warranted certain cure for fistule, blind and bleeding piles. The following have been cured: W. L. Stiles, Esq., No. 229 Broadway; Ex-Councilman H. Hughes, Esq., No. 88 Grand-st. and No. 207 Spring-st.; W. J. Porter, Esq., No. 544 Broome-st.; numerous ladies and gentlemen whose addresses can be had at my office. Price 50 cents per box. Sold at all druggists. J. YOUNG, sole proprietor, office No. 481 Broadway.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The city is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION.—Also, four beautiful babies to be given out; ladies taken through confinement; elegantly furnished rooms, and best medical attendance. Ladies, in one week, are able, with perfect safety, to travel to any part of the United States.
Madame PASSALLS, No. 741 Greenwich-st.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 30 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

ASTROLOGY.

LOOK HERE.—MME. ROSS, DOCTRESS AND Astrologist, was born with a natural gift. She tells past and future, shows likeness of future husband or absent friend; lucky numbers free. No. 98 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, May 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1864, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, the 6th day of June, 1863.

These proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 100,000 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers—clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed; of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory; and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require; commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo, furnishing, if demanded, not less than 1,000 tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will likewise be received for the delivery of 30,000 tons, of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New-York on board vessels as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may be necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charge to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delay in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid, except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining 80 per cent., or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of the coal, in the quantity, of the quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the Post-office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2,240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the —— of April, 1863, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signature and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed) A. B.
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, ——, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the —— April, 1863, hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Witness: (Signed)
(Place.) C. D.
(Date.) E. F.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors, —— and ——, are good and sufficient. (Signed) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector or navy agent.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, where not already done.

Regulating the sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in West-street, between Hammond and Gansevoort streets, and the intersecting cross streets between Washington and Wests streets, where required.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-seventh-street between Third and Fourth avenues, on the north side; and

Flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues,

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where the same is not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

And for flagging and reflagging the sidewalks four feet wide, where not already done.

Setting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and Avenue A.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Eighty-fourth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue.

And flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done.

Also for
Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty (30) North River.

Rebuilding and extending Pier number Thirty-one (31) North River.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, May 21, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 19, 1863.

OWNERS OF STEAM VESSELS ARE INvited to send to the Quartermaster-General's Office tenders for their charter or sale.

Senders should contain descriptions of the vessels, their dimensions, enrolled or registered tonnage, actual carrying capacity, material, whether coppered, whether sidewheel or propellers, whether iron or copper fastened, size and power of engines and boilers; and should state the price at which they are offered, for long or short charter, with the estimated value of the vessel in case of loss, or in case the Government should prefer to purchase instead of chartering.

Owners of steam vessels already in the service of the Quartermaster's Department are requested to make known to the Department any reduction in their present rates which they may be willing to grant, and also the price at which they will be willing to sell them.

All such tenders should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the United States at Washington, and should be indorsed,

"Proposals for charter or sale of steamers."

When received they will be considered, and the Department will endeavor to reduce the heavy expense attending army transportation, upon the ocean and tide-waters, by substituting, wherever it can do so, cheaper vessels of equal capacity for those now employed.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 State-st.,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 1st day of June next, for furnishing for use of the troops at the several military posts in the harbor of New-York, three thousand tons of best quality red ash anthracite coal, (egg and stove size,) the whole to be delivered and piled in the coal-yards at the respective places at which it may be required, at the expense of the contractor.

Proposals will also be received at the same place and until the same time for four hundred cords of good, sound merchantable oak or other hard wood for use of the troops at the places above mentioned; the whole to be well corded or piled on the wharves nearest to the respective places at which it may be required.

Persons making offers to furnish either of the above mentioned articles, will please mention the names of two responsible persons, residents of New-York, who will be willing to become their surety for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made with them.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, No. 19 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Hudson River, between New-York and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office. By order of the Light-house Board.

L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR,
NEW-YORK, N. Y., 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY the 1st day of June next, for raising, replacing and keeping in their proper positions, all the buoys now in the Fire Island Inlet, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying to this office.

By order of the Light-house Board,
L. M. POWELL,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 23, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

20,000 pairs of Negro Shoes (Brogans.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes with their proposals.

The proportion of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

Bids will also be received at the same time for furnishing—

Infantry Overcoats.
Infantry Uniform Coats.
Recruiting Flag Halliards.
Forage Caps.
Canteens.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal for the faithful performance of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing 'Negro Shoes,' 'Infantry Overcoats,' 'Uniform Coats,'" &c., &c., as the case may be, and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 20.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 27.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 3.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 10.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 17.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL. FROM NEW-YORK.
SATURDAY, May 16. SATURDAY, June 6.
TUESDAY, June 30. TUESDAY, July 21.

And at regular intervals thereafter.
FIRST CABIN, from ..... $95 to $135
SECOND CABIN $70
EXCURSION TICKETS, out and back, in the First and Second Cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under twelve years of age, half fare. Infants free.
THIRD CABIN $50
STEERAGE, (with superior accommodations.) $30
All fares payable in Gold, or its equivalent in United States Currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office No. 28 Broadway.
For freight, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. Burgess, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, May 30.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodation, $87 and $73. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON SATURDAY, June 13,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 23D MAY. SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE.
Passage money to Nassau, $45.
Passage money to Havana, $60.
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. Mail Steamship
"LOCUST POINT,"
Capt. D. FRENCH,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, as above, on SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday. For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,

Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Saturday ..... May 30
ETNA ..... Saturday ..... June 6
EDINBURGH ..... Saturday ..... June 13

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR GREYTOWN.—CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY LINE.—The British schooner HORACE H. DAY, J. O. Hulse, Master, is now ready to receive freight at Pier No. 30 N. R., and will sail with dispatch.
For freight, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, to J. E. BODY, V. P.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD provide themselves with HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. Pembroke Fetridge. This is the only complete Guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway; or, HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

SPORTING.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE TROTTING TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.

FIRST OF THE $30,000 RACES!

The first of the great matches for $30,000, between the celebrated stallion GEORGE M. PATCHEN, and the famous black gelding GEN. BUTLER, will take place on the above Course, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.

The Race is play or pay, mile heats, in harness, three in five, the start to be from the old stand. Especial provision has been made for the accommodation of ladies, many of whom desire to see these renowned horses contend.

A special train from Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats from James-slip to connect at 2 P. M., and from 34th-st. every ten minutes.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

A PLEASANT DRIVE TO THE
GREAT RACES AT PATERSON, N. J.,
On TUESDAY, May 26,
On WEDNESDAY, May 27,
On THURSDAY, May 28,

The Paterson and New-York Plank-road (gravel track) is now in fine order, and boats leave foot of Barclay, Chambers, Canal and Christopher sts., by which you can reach the road in five minutes, going directly west from the ferry.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
OF THE
GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
Whose
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF UNPRECEDENTED BRILLIANCY
Will expire at the termination of the next
FIVE NIGHTS.
In compliance with an almost
UNIVERSAL DEMAND
From the highest sources in the community, Knowles' play of the
HUNCHBACK,
In which
Miss BATEMAN
will sustain her great character of
JULIA,
will be presented on
TUESDAY EVENING,
May 26.
No pains have been spared by the Management to secure the services of such artists as may give due effect to this
REMARKABLE IMPERSONATION,
which first stamped
Miss BATEMAN
as the intellectual and beautiful
IDEAL OF THE DRAMATIST,
in this her most
EXQUISITE CREATION.
Miss BATEMAN will be assisted by Mr. L. R. Shewell, Mr. J. McCullough, Mr. Boyd, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. F. Mordant, Mr. George Andrews and Mrs. J. H. Allen.
Box book open
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 27,
MISS BATEMAN
will appear, for the first time this season, as
GERALDINE,
In the powerfully constructed play of that name.
Mr. WHEATLEY takes pleasure in announcing to the patrons of this establishment that he has effected an engagement with the celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
who has just returned from Europe, for the production of
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
the greatest European success of the season.
Mr. COLLINS (first appearance in twelve months) as
CARRICKFERGUS.
Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY (first appearance in six months) as
LAGARDERE.
The play will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, June 1,
with entirely new scenery, costumes, and a great cast of characters.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performances commence at 8.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, EXTRA PERFORMANCE.
JOINT BENEFIT OF MM. ALBERT, MARY AND JULIEN ROUSSEAU.
First representation of the latest success of M. Victorien Sardou,
LES GANACHES.
Comedie in four acts.
Doors open at 7½, curtain raised at 8 o'clock.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats.
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, May 18, 1863, trains will leave 26th-st. depot—
For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and all stations North to Chatham. Chatham Centre, Kinderhook and Schodack, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for all points West, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points North.
For Croton Falls—8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. depot.
For Dover Plains—4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations North to Dover.
For Williamsbridge—8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Albany—9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge.
Dover Plains—5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations North of and at White Plains.
Croton Falls—5 P. M., stopping at all stations.
White Plains—6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M., stopping at all stations.
Williamsbridge—5:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 8 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Feb. 2, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS, late JESSE HOYT, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 4 A. M., (freight and accommodation line until further notice,) for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. The new steamer HELEN, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave Red Bank EVERY MORNING at 7 o'clock; returning, will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st. every afternoon at 2:45 o'clock, landing at the above-named places both ways.
The LAURA will connect with the HELEN at the mouth of the river, and take passengers and freight to and from Pleasure Bay and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHold, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. Havens, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR NORWALK—DAILY LINE.—STEAMER MONTPELIER leaves Fulton Market-slip at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Norwalk in time to connect with all stations on the Dan

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Father Point and the Hansa at This Port.

A Considerable Fall in the Rebel Loan.

An Attempt to Attach the Proceeds of the Loan in Paris.

A Claim Against the Rebel Government for a Million Francs.

THE FIRST NEWS OF GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

CONDITION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia Disposed to Submit to the Arbitration of a European Congress.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the 14th, *viâ* Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time descended to 4 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at 3½ to 3 per cent. discount, being a fall of 3 per cent. as compared with the previous day.

Mr. JOHN WHITE ASPINAL, Commissioner from North Carolina, had issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the *Jura*, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the *Amelia* on the 29th ult., was not allowed to be transmitted from New-York, the Military Censor stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of Gen. HOOKER to be given to the public. The dispatch in question merely gave the announcement of Gen. HOOKER'S army crossing the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. CLINT, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the *Alexandra*, etc.

The Mayor said it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the Foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the Police.

Mr. CLINT denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London *Morning Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. HOOKER'S advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

It is reported that the merchants and ship-owners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretentions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.

The London *Times* says that the merchants and ship-owners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the *Peterhoff* as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.

The London *Shipping Gazette* sees nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the *Peterhoff* case to have justified the seizure of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.

The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate loan to a slight discount.

It was rumored that the Confederates had sent another Commission to Europe to press mediation on England and France.

The London *Observer* looks on the mission of Mr. EVARTS to London as an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.

The London *Times* "City Article" argues that the protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, must involve the Federal finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Federal loan entirely out of the question.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and whether the Government had refused permission for the use of DABOLL'S fog trumpet at Cape Race, and, if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on the same subject, in a tone of censure upon the Government, for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals announce that M. THIERS, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for Representative for the Second District of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

Rentes closed on the 13th inst. at 69f. 70c.

POLAND.

A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch on the 12th inst. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress—Russia having accepted in principle the project for the conference.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree states, that in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1844 and 1863, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from ulterior legal consequences.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian conflict between the Chambers and the Ministers is not yet adjusted. The House had resolved to support its President against the Cabinet, and was preparing to debate an address to the King, praying him to set aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Suez. Shirtings and Twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. 3d. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 27.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. 3d.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Press to erect DABALL'S "fog trumpet" at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration, but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

THE NEWS BY THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on May 13, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Adria* arrived on the 10th of May.

The *Gazelle*, for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk on the North Bank.

The American ship *Amazon*, from New-York on April 25, arrived at Plymouth May 10.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Galignani* says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. DUPASSEUR & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the willful destruction of their ship, the *Lemuel Dyer*, with a cargo of 2,683 bales of cotton, when leaving New-Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, DUPASSEUR & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. ERLANGER now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure. The application was opposed by DUPASSEUR & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded ERLANGER & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of DUPASSEUR & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants."

FALL OF THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* says:

"The Confederate loan receded to par on the later news from America, announcing further Federal successes on the Mississippi; but these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the 1st of May to create a favorable impression at New-York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. CHASE, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The London *Times* of the 12th discourses as follows:

"Although United States stocks fluctuate less than the exchanges and the premium on gold, they continue to experience rapid movements according to the progress of the war. But the variations are directly opposite to those which logic would dictate. The Federal 'successes,' which are followed by an improvement, should in reality cause increased distrust, while every new and crushing disaster to the North might, on the contrary, be accepted as the best gleam of promise against the reign of repudiation which seems imminent. If the war be protracted much longer, or if the subjugation of the South be accomplished either late or soon, American finance must be without hope. If a definite and honorable separation can be effected, the possibility of a redemption of Northern obligations may still, perhaps, be within rational anticipations. A prolongation of the war for another six months on its present scale of expenditure will swell the mass of liability to a degree that can leave no doubt as to the manner in which it will be dealt with, since, concurrently with the drain of treasure, the drain of life and labor from the fields will have reduced the productive capacities of the country, so that years must elapse before it can even regain the condition in which it stood in 1860. On the other hand, assuming that the South could be overthrown to-morrow, its slave labor deported or turned adrift, its debts disowned, and its population kept from new outbreaks by huge garrisons and naval squadrons, the new state of peace would be as costly as the late state of war, while the credit of the country would be wholly destroyed from the knowledge that there was a chronic danger of revolution, such as has prevailed in Mexico and Central America throughout the whole of their independent existence. The Washington politicians fancy that the dissolution of the Union is hoped for in Europe, as the best means of breaking down American power; whereas, if there were malice against them of the most cruel and wicked kind, it might be gratified to satiety in the one wish that they should succeed in their present enterprise. It is because these facts are generally recognized on this side that the possibility of a Federal loan being entertained is entirely out of the question, and the financiers of that country may therefore dismiss all thought of attracting foreign capital until a separation be effected which shall leave the Northern energies free for their natural course of progress to the Pacific, instead of being hampered by a partnership with States which must for the present contain either 3,000,000 Africans in subjection or 3,000,000 African idlers, and, as far as military conquest can make them such, 8,000,000 slaves of Anglo-Saxon race."

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The same authority says:

"In connection with the late capture of the *Peterhoff*, it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the Government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*, which is reported by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely a pretence to gain time, and delay the question involved to an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the Kingdom."

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

A letter appears in the Rio de Janeiro journals from Gen. WEBB, the American Minister, contradicting a report in that capital that the Federal Government had expressed a willingness to agree to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil in its quarrel with the South; but adding, that in the event of any arbitration, the choice of the Cabinet of Washington would no doubt fall on that sovereign, who had so many claims to its respect and confidence.

FRANCE.

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the present month.

Official dispatches received here from Cochin China to March 31, state that public order was reëstablished in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral BONNARD and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Hue on April 3 to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to reëmbark upon the 2d of April to return to Manila.

The accounts from the agricultural districts continue most favorable.

The Paris Corn and Flour markets continued very firm.

The Bourse had been firmer. Rentes closed at 69f. 75c. or 15c. higher than on Saturday.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

A Reported Naval Fight off Pedro Bluff, Jamaica.

Another Rebel Pirate About to Leave the Clyde.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings the American mails and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the *Hibernian* at Father Point.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, *en route* to New-York.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool, on the 16th inst., three miles west of the SKERRIES. The *Persia* subsequently arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news by the *Persia* was eagerly canvassed to-day, (the 16th,) and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London; but the effect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton, and a strengthening of the Breadstuffs markets.

Jamaica letters received in England by the West India mail report that, on the 7th of April, a sea fight took place at Pedro Bluff between a large war steamer strikingly like the pirate *Alabama* and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars were known.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

It is reported that Capt. BULLOCK was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the four days 43,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and prices are ⅛d.@¼d. higher—the greatest advance on American, the latter, however, closing at but ⅛d. advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is active, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Flour heavy. Wheat easier. Red Western, 9s.@9s. 6d; Red Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d; White Western, 10s.@10s. 3d; White Southern, 10s. 3d.@11s. Corn still declining. Mixed, 29s. 6d@29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon very dull, and still declining; Lard steady; Tallow flat; Butter very dull.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 45s.@45s. 6d. Resin, small sales at 26s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum active, at 16s. for crude, and 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward. SUGAR steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 43s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 45s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer; Illinois Central shares 40¾@40½ discount. Erie 50½@51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were rather weak. Money was active and in demand. In the discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum, which remains unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAIT'S midweek circular reports continued firmness in American Securities. The principal demand was for Erles and Illinois shares, which have each risen $2 ₱ share.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

BREADSTUFFS inactive. WHEAT transactions limited. No sales in PROVISIONS.

SUGAR market dull.

Consols for money, 92⅛.

VERY LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 78,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators, and 12,500 by exporters. The market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d. for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. for Surats and other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the foregoing advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	24½d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 336,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS are inactive and tend downward. Bacon is slightly lower.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Consols for Money 93⅛@93⅜. Illinois Central Shares 40⅝@40 discount. Erie Shares 50@51.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £488,000.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 16.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 5,000 bales. The market was unsettled, by the advices received from America brought by the *Persia*, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet, and goods and yarns continue firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 93⅛@93⅜, for money.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares, 50@51; Illinois Central Railroad, 41@40 discount.

HAVRE, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week reach 12,500 bales; the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 313f.; Bas, 293f. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy; Three ₱ cent. Rentes, 95f. 55c.

VALLANDIGHAM IN DIXIE.

His Transfer to the Rebel Lines.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, May 25.

VALLANDIGHAM arrived here on a special train under a strong escort, at 10 o'clock last evening, having left Louisville this morning, and passed through Nashville without stopping.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Maj. MILES, Provost-Marshal-General, where he was received by Gen. ROSECRANS and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 2 P. M., his southward journey commenced. Major MILES, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville. The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently, but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Col. WEBB, of the Eighth Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: "I am a citizen of the United States, and loyal to them. I want you to understand that you have brought a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

To Col. WEBB he made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left VALLANDIGHAM and returned.

Unione e Fratellanza Italiana.

There was a full and enthusiastic representation of the youth, beauty and patriotism of the Italian residents of this City at Irving Hall last evening, to participate in the ceremony of inaugurating a beautiful silk banner, with which the Italian charitable organization, known as the "Unione e Fratellanza Italiana," has just provided itself.

The President, Signor DOMENICO MINELLI, on unfurling the flag, stated that it had been selected as the banner of the Society because it was the emblem of united Italy. Its sacred folds were first displayed in Palermo on the 12th of January, 1848, and thence all over Italy, from town to town. Under its auspices, unarmed people had conquered the disciplined troops of tyranny, and when finally the flag was trampled in the dust, through English and French diplomatic treachery, VICTOR EMANUEL had snatched it from destruction, and jealously preserved it in a corner of the country. From that sacred spot it had been carried triumphantly over the plains of Lombardy, and it now waved almost over the entire land. [Great applause.] The time was not far distant when it would be planted on the Vatican, and on the palace of the Doge. [Renewed applause.]

Another motive for the gathering was to hear letters from Gens. GARIBALDI and AVEZZANA, accepting the position of honorary Presidents of the Society, and of MENOTTI GARIBALDI as an honorary member. The reading of the letters of these distinguished Italians, and the eloquent manner in which the President alluded to the services of the writers in the cause of Italian liberty, caused the wildest manifestations of enthusiasm. There was speaking also by WM. H. ANTHON, Esq., and other gentlemen, and every address received with applause.

Excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, under the leadership of Signor BARILI, added to the pleasure of the assemblage.

Funeral of the Late Capt. Temple.

ALBANY, Monday, May 25.

The remains of the late Capt. TEMPLE, killed at Chancellorsville, were buried here to-day. They were followed to the cemetery by Gov. SEYMOUR and his Staff, and a large number of army officers. Capt. TEMPLE was the youngest Captain in the regular service.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LATEST VICKSBURGH NEWS.

A Report by Way of Fortress Monroe of the Capture of the City.

The Position of Affairs on Friday Night.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 25.

Gen. DIX telegraphed from Fort Monroe to-night that a flag of truce boat is expected to-morrow, and that a deserter who came into Suffolk to-day from Franklin, said that Vicksburg had been taken. If so, the General adds, we shall know to-morrow with certainty. It may be mere rumor.

The following, procured from a high official source, is the very latest from Vicksburgh, dated Memphis, 10:30 this morning, and which was received here to-night. The telegram is from Gen. HURLBURT.

He encloses a statement from an ordnance officer, showing the condition of affairs at 9 o'clock on Friday night. The city was not at that time taken. Great advantages, however, had been gained, the enemy making a firm resistance. The impression prevailed that we would take Vicksburgh the next day.

We at that time completely commanded the town. Our men had their colors planted on the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope.

Our captures were about 6,000 prisoners and 74 pieces of artillery, some of which had been destroyed.

The position of our troops was, some within a mile and others a mile and a half of the Court house. Gen. GRANT is represented to be in good spirits and confident of more brilliant results.

It is supposed there are 15,000 rebel troops at Vicksburgh, who will, doubtless, be made prisoners in the event of the capture of the town.

The dispatch further says the mortar and gunboats were in front of Vicksburgh hard at work.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 25.

JAY COOKE reports the sale of $2,285,800 Five-twenties, in the following localities: New-York and New-Jersey, $1,150,000; Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, $610,800; Boston and New-England, $310,000; Washington, $105,000; Baltimore, $17,000; Western States, $103,000.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—F. Frericks and lady, H. Walten, H. Otto, J. D. Kremmelberg and family, Emma Frecht and son, Capt. Butler and son, H. Iken and sister, Louis Gotze and family, Amalie Stern and child, Daniel Meyer, Gustav Belling, Helena Schornberg, C. Rossingh, 97 in the second cabin and 424 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 20
Moon sets	0 33		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 20	Gov. Island	2 09
Hell Gate	3 31		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Ships Liverpool, Corbette, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Amalia, (Russ.) Brunstrom, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Damstadin Bank, (Old.) Liegner, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Constantino, Mannick, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Lucy Elizabeth, Trumbull, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, Manzanilla, Cuba, D. R. De Wolf; Victoria, (Br.) Morrill, Matamoras, D Starr; Avozetta, (Br.,) Tugo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dullett & Bliss; B. L. Swan, Rice, St. Croix, D. Trowbridge; Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; William & Jane, Wood, Gloucester, John Jackson.

Schooners Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co.; Mary Mankin, Briggs, Washington, L. Kenny & J. Erickson, Brown, Washington, L. McCready & Co.; Kent, West, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dwight Davison, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. S. Reed, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oscar, (Br.,) ——, Havana, N. H. Brigham; James Butler, Jolun, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Alice and Mary, Young, Matamoras, Kaller & Lingg; Sarah Maria, Huntsville, Demarara, B. J. Hunting; D. W. Sanders, Aldrich, Washington, Jonas Smith; Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen May 10, and Southampton 13th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 546 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 13th inst., off Portland, passed a steamship bound E. 19th, lat. 46 41, lon. 33 40, passed a British steamer bound W., showing 1st distinguishing pendant. Nos. 4, 5, 9, 8. 22d, lat. 43 20, lon. 52 40, passed Br. ship Gondola, bound E. May 11, off Beachy Head, passed Bremen ship Charlotte, Gatjen, hence for London. 23d, lat. 42 20, lon. 61 15, Bremen ship Marco Paolo, Gerdes, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamer New-York, Fults, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington 50 hours, in ballast to J. Hand.

Ship Victoria, Stimson, London and Isle of Wight 12th ult., with mdse. and 88 steerage passengers to S. E. Morgan. From May 7 to May 13, lat. 48 22, lon. 42 55, to lat. 43 36, lon. 50 15, passed several large icebergs and fields of ice. May 24, 25 miles S. E. from Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence 23d inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, London and the Downs April 15, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced light east winds and calms up to the Banks, and there fell in with a great deal of ice and a dense fog for several days; put the ship under easy sail and commenced sailing sail, not deeming it prudent to run in such danger, which made the passage ten days longer. In lat. 46 02, lon. 40 50, fell in with the first large island of ice, very high, with many birds, being the place laid down on the chart for Jaquet Island, by Mr. Legros, which, Capt. Livingston says, convinces him the island does not exist, but there may be a shoal bank there, and the ice aground, which would account for the several kinds of birds around it. He had good and clear observations on the spot, also good instruments, and must be within a few seconds of being right as to latitude and longitude. May 18, lat. 42 13, lon. 63 39, came within a few feet of a collision with a very large can buoy, made of heavy plate iron, painted red and nearly new; there was no shackle attached, and it looked as if it might have been washed from some vessel's deck.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platz, Hamburg 35 ds., and 26 ds. from the Lizards, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Sloman & Edge. Had fine weather and light winds most of the time from the westward. On the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight April 26, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was constantly among the ice from lon. 47 to 50, in lat. 45.

Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Winzen, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. and 236 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Lat. 42, lon. 51, passed several icebergs.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 502 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 14, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 30, saw two large icebergs.

Ship Julia, (of London,) Strickland, London and the Downs April 23, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Made a southern passage and had pleasant weather; saw no ice; from the Banks had westerly winds.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 802 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had three births and eight deaths.

Ship Somersetshire, Gillespie, Glasgow and Lamlash 18th ult., with mdse. to E. S. Innes.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 720 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43 20, and saw no ice. May 13, lat. 42 50, lon. 67 40, wind N. N. E., moderate breeze, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, at 7 A. M., lat. 49 31, wind E. and S. E., moderate, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 9 A. M., passed a French screw steam frigate lying to.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Greenock,) Meldrum, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to master. From lat. 50 21, lon. 46 17, to 43 55 and lon. 50 16, saw immense quantities of field ice and a number of icebergs; stood to the southward for three days to clear it, saw a number of vessels in the ice and in lat. 47 42, lon. 40 13, saw a large bark fast.

Ship Ticonderoga, Stoughton, Bordeaux May 7, in ballast to Harbeck & Halsey. 10th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 30 20, passed a quantity of timber, parts of hatch-houses, and other wrecked stuff; the timber was hewed logs, and apparently mahogany.

Ship H. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Plymouth, Eng., 37 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. In lat. 43 to 44, and lon. 47 to 49, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Queen Victoria, (of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 7th ult., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had strong westerly winds up to May 3. In lat. 49, made large fields of ice; at 3 P. M., shortened sail, and night coming on, kept the ship in clear water by standing to the eastward, occasionally passing through detached strings of ice; many vessels in company similarly situated. May 4, at daylight, nothing but field ice in sight around the horizon, the vessel under short canvas, to find if possible, clear water. Night coming on, the ice more compressed, and the vessel making no headway, moored her to a half "Ireland Pan," stern on—to save the rudder—with an eight-inch hawser. At 10 P. M., the ice completely inclosed the vessel, she lying firmly jammed, all sails handed; four other ships close by in the same situation. 5th inst., all around the horizon nothing but ice, as far as the range of sight; no water to be seen. During the day, pressed the vessel under canvas, to the S. S. W., with great caution; at night light winds. 6th, at 2 A. M., the ice became slack, and some open water was seen; steered to S. W. At daylight, had one bark in company, steering the same course. Left three ships completely jammed in, and it appeared as if they were on the weather edge of the jam with a strong N. W. wind and a heavy send of the sea; sailed for 16 hours at the rate of 6½ miles per hour along the weather side of the jam in a S. W. by W. course, and then only got clear at 7 P. M. Passed several strings of detached ice during the night. Also 70 inst., passed large fields, many icebergs and many islands of ice; was obliged to steer in all directions to clear the large fields, day and night, up to Saturday, May 9. At 2 P. M. of that day, nothing but clear water in sight. At 4 P. M., sounded on the Grand Bank in lon. 49 30, lat. 45 30, and since then have had continual westerly winds, light calms and oppressive heat.

Bark Monnequash, (Br., of Cardiff,) Merchant, Cardiff 41 ds., with coal and brick and 13 passengers to Arkell, Tuffts & Co.

Bark Peter Bahlruhr, (Pruss.,) Horst, Cardiff 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. On the Banks saw quantities of ice and several vessels in it.

Bark Vine la France, (Norw.,) Gagsted, Havre 55 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. On the eastern edge of the Banks saw large quantities of drift ice and icebergs.

Bark Thomas Aberg, (Swed.,) Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order. On the Banks saw large numbers of icebergs and drift ice.

Foreign Ports.

At Eletheura 15th inst., Br. schrs. Shannon, Robbins and J. G. Miller, Johnson, for New-York ext day.

[PER DELTA.]

ARR. at Bermuda May 19, schr. Transit, Hobbs, New-York, called off the island and proceeded to St. Thomas. Sld. 19th, brig Princess Royal, Newbold, New-York; 16th, brig Solferino, Higgins, from New-York for Para.

ARR at St Thomas 10th, Br. steamer Daren, Liverpool. Sld. May 9, brig Lark, Yamage, Cienfuegos.

The following whalers touched at St. Thomas on the 5th, all with full crews: the brig Falcon; schrs. S. J. Lewis and E. B. Crowell.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 1, New-York at Malaga; Expedient, at Oporto; 9th, Milhewana, at Antwerp; Kesigna, at Falmouth; 11th, steamship Dido, at Deal; 12th, Charlotte, at do.; Ida S., at do.; 14th, Oceana, at Queenstown; 11th, Bell Wood, at Liverpool; 13th, Admiral, Columbia, Ernestine, Cynosure, and steamship Melita, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 13, John Clark, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 13, J. W. Webster, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—March 31, Conqueror, at Singapore.

Arrived from Callao—May 11, Hamlin, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—March 31, Leontine, at Singapore.

Sailed for New-York—May 1, Lady Alice and Boleria, from Lisbon; Saquenay, from Gibraltar; 9th, Pruvidgerite, from Cardiff; Ida Mathilda, from Limerick; Charlotte and Emma, and Adelaide, from Liverpool; 11th, Amazon, from Plymouth.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, May 25.

Arrived from Reziza—M., at Falmouth; David Hoadley, Constantine and Cynosure, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Gen. Berry, at Liverpool.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S Hair Restorer.

AND

ZYLOBALSAMUM;

The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.

IT NEVER FAILS

To Restore Grey Hair

TO

Its Original Youthful Color

It is not a Dye,

But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.

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198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's ZYLOBALSAMUM.

IODINE.

OF ALL REMEDIAL AGENTS, IODINE stands preëminent. The amount of ability, zeal and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the

HUMAN SYSTEM

has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in *Materia Medica*, and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

Iodine was discovered in the year 1812, and received its name from the Greek word which heads this article. It is an elementary body, obtained from seaweed, is very volatile, and has great control over

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It acts upon the

HEART,
LIVER, KIDNEYS,
DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

It neutralizes metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds that can possibly occur in the living body.

THE TONIC

operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER.

A solution of pure Iodine in pure water, as a specific for the cure of Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Disease.

Its genuineness as a pure solution, and its excellence as a medicine, are attested by Dr. Chilton, Prof. Parker, Prof. Booth, Dr. Whitney, and others equally known to science.

TESTIMONIALS MAY BE SEEN AT OUR OFFICE.

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Reference to over 3,000 customers.

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EVERY EVENING,

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WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

at 8 o'clock.

STAMPS

FOR EMBROIDERY,

With Instructions: For Sale by

S. L. LAMBERSON,

PITTSFIELD, M

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernian off Father Point and the Hansa at This Port.

A Considerable Fall in the Rebel Loan.

An Attempt to Attach the Proceeds of the Loan in Paris.

A Claim Against the Rebel Government for a Million Francs.

THE FIRST NEWS OF GEN. HOOKER'S ADVANCE.

CONDITION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Russia Disposed to Submit to the Arbitration of a European Congress.

FATHER POINT, Monday, May 25.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool at 3½ o'clock on the 14th, *via* Londonderry on the 15th inst., arrived off this point, *en route* to Quebec, at 2 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Hibernian* are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *Jura*, from Portland, reached Liverpool early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest American advices caused some fall in the rebel loan. The price at one time descended to 4 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied, closing at 3½ to 3 per cent. discount, being a fall of 3 per cent, as compared with the previous day.

Mr. JOHN WHITE ASPINAL, Commissioner from North Carolina, had issued at Manchester an invitation for subscriptions to cotton bonds of that State for the sum of £300,000 sterling.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, in his message to that journal per the *Jura*, announces that a telegram which he wished to send to Halifax per the *Amelia* on the 29th ult., was not allowed to be transmitted from New-York, the Military Censor stating that his orders from Washington were imperative to permit no information whatever in relation to the army of Gen. HOOKER to be given to the public. The dispatch in question merely gave the announcement of Gen. HOOKER'S army crossing the Rappahannock and the probability of an immediate battle.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Town Council the Mayor and Mr. CLINT, Chairman of the Watch Committee, referred to the statements that the local authorities had actively exerted themselves in hunting down the alleged Confederate agents in the matter of the *Alexandra*, etc.

The Mayor said it was true that one detective had been employed at the request of the Home Secretary to make inquiries whether the Foreign Enlistment act was being respected in Liverpool. Beyond that he was not aware of any system of espionage by the Police.

Mr. CLINT denied the insinuations made against him. He had not in any way assisted detectives. He believed that the reports respecting the employment of the police in tracking the supposed Confederate agents arose from the circumstance that a private inquiry was being made by officers set to work by Federal officials in England.

The London *Morning Herald*, in speculating upon Gen. HOOKER'S advance in Virginia, expects that the conflict, if decided in favor of the South, will go far to end the war.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 13th instant were quite unimportant.

It is reported that the merchants and ship-owners of London intend to memorialize the Government to put an end at once to the pretentions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships bound to neutral ports.

The London *Times* says that the merchants and ship-owners appear to regard the order of the Federal Government to discharge the cargo of the *Peterhoff* as merely a pretence to gain time and delay.

The London *Shipping Gazette* sees nothing in the evidence of the witnesses in the *Peterhoff* case to have justified the seizure of that vessel, unless it was the alleged throwing overboard of a box or parcel of papers.

The London journals generally regard the latest American advices as unfavorable for an early peace. The advices had the effect of sending the Confederate loan to a slight discount.

It was rumored that the Confederates had sent another Commission to Europe to press mediation on England and France.

The London *Observer* looks on the mission of Mr. EVARTS to London as an earnest of the good feeling which animates the Washington Government.

The London *Times* "City Article" argues that the protraction of the war, or even the subjugation of the South, must involve the Federal finances in ruin. It says these facts are being recognized in Europe, and render the possibility of a Federal loan entirely out of the question.

Mr. DAWSON gave notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for the particulars of the loss of the *Anglo-Saxon*, and whether the Government had refused permission for the use of EARDLY'S fog trumpet at Cape Race, and, if so, what were the grounds of refusal.

The *Shipping Gazette* has an editorial on the same subject in a tone of censure upon the Government, for refusing such a great advantage to shipping.

FRANCE.

The Paris journals announce that M. THIERS, yielding to the importunities of electors, has resolved to become a candidate for Representative for the Second District of Paris, and also for two provincial districts.

Rentes closed on the 13th inst. at 69f. 30c.

POLAND.

A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place at Kalisch on the 12th inst. The Russians are said to have been victorious, but suffered great loss.

France and Russia were negotiating upon a scheme for a European Congress—Russia having accepted in principle the project for the conference.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree states, that in order to throw into oblivion the events in Transylvania between 1844 and 1863, the Emperor relieves those who have passed their term of imprisonment for high treason from ulterior legal consequences.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian conflict between the Chambers and the Ministers is not yet adjusted. The House had resolved to support its President against the Cabinet, and was preparing to debate an address to the King, praying him to set aside persons and policy which threaten to bring ruin upon them and the country, and declaring that the House will use every constitutional means to avert war.

INDIA.

Bombay mails to April 28 had reached Suez. Shirtings and Twist firm and unchanged. Cotton dull. Exchange, 2s. ¼d. Freights quiet.

CALCUTTA, Monday, April 27.

Shirtings and Twist dull. Exchange, 2s. ¼d.

THE LATEST NEWS VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON explained in the House of Commons that the application of the Associated Press to erect DABALL'S "fog trumpet" at Cape Race was rejected because it was not thought fit to allow a foreign company to do it. The matter was under consideration, but a gun was thought to be the best signal we could have.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

THE NEWS BY THE HANSA.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on May 13, arrived at this port last evening.

The *Aabia* arrived on the 10th of May.

The *Gazelle*, for Donegal, with Indian corn, has sunk on the North Bank.

The American ship *Amazon*, from New-York on April 25, arrived at Plymouth May 10.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE PROCEEDS OF THE REBEL LOAN IN PARIS.

The Paris *Galignani* says:

"An application was made to the President of the Civil Tribunal by M. M. ERLANGER & Co., bankers, under the following circumstances: In the beginning of 1863 the applicants had undertaken the negotiation of a loan for the Confederate States, but their operations were suddenly paralyzed by a notice of seizure of its proceeds served on them at the instance of M. M. DUPASSEUR & Co., shipowners of Havre, who alleged that they had a claim on the Confederate Government for a million of francs, as an indemnity for the willful destruction of their ship, the *Lemuel Dyer*, with a cargo of 2,683 bales of cotton, when leaving New-Orleans in April, 1862. France not having recognized the Confederate States, DUPASSEUR & Co. could not obtain a remedy by diplomatic means, and therefore adopted the expedient of seizing the proceeds of the loan. ERLANGER now applied for an order to annul the seizure, on the ground that it interfered with their rights as negotiators of the loan, and that the question involved points of international law not within the competence of the tribunal which granted the order for seizure. The application was opposed by DUPASSEUR & Co., whose counsel argued that the Confederate Government was the only party entitled to demand annulment of the seizure, but the President decided that as the seizure had impeded ERLANGER & Co.'s operations, they had a right to demand its suppression, especially as the claim of DUPASSEUR & Co. had not been legally established, and he accordingly granted the order demanded by the applicants."

FALL OF THE REBEL LOAN.

The *Times* says:

"The Confederate loan receded to par on the later news from America, announcing further Federal successes on the Mississippi; but these accounts must be received with caution, since little is known with regard to the strategy of the Confederates, and it was certain that every effort would be made before the 1st of May to create a favorable impression at New-York, not merely to facilitate the financial operations of Mr. CHASE, but to mitigate the difficulties of the conscription question."

PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL FINANCES.

The London *Times* of the 12th discourses as follows:

"Although United States stocks fluctuate less than the exchanges and the premium on gold, they continue to experience rapid movements according to the progress of the war. But the variations are directly opposite to those which logic would dictate. The Federal 'successes,' which are followed by an improvement, should in reality cause increased distrust, while every new and crushing disaster to the North might, on the contrary, be accepted as the best gleam of promise against the reign of repudiation which seems imminent. If the war be protracted much longer, or if the subjugation of the South be accomplished either late or soon, American finance must be without hope. If a definite and honorable separation can be effected, the possibility of a redemption of Northern obligations may still, perhaps, be within rational anticipations. A prolongation of the war for another six months on its present scale of expenditure will swell the mass of liability to a degree that can leave no doubt as to the manner in which it will be dealt with, since, concurrently with the drain of treasure, the drain of life and labor from the fields will have reduced the productive capacities of the country, so that years must elapse before it can even regain the condition in which it stood in 1860. On the other hand, assuming that the South could be overthrown to-morrow, its slave labor deported or turned adrift, its debts disowned, and its population kept from new outbreaks by huge garrisons and naval squadrons, the new state of peace would be as costly as the late state of war, while the credit of the country would be wholly destroyed from the knowledge that there was a chronic danger of revolution, such as has prevailed in Mexico and Central America throughout the whole of their independent existence. The Washington politicians fancy that the dissolution of the Union is hoped for in Europe, as the best means of breaking down American power; whereas, if there were malice against them of the most cruel and wicked kind, it might be gratified to satiety in the one wish that they should succeed in their present enterprise. It is because these facts are generally recognized on this side that the possibility of a Federal loan being entertained is entirely out of the question, and the financiers of that country may therefore dismiss all thought of attracting foreign capital until a separation be effected which shall leave the Northern energies free for their natural course of progress to the Pacific, instead of being hampered by a partnership with States which must for the present contain either 3,000,000 Africans in subjection or 3,000,000 African idlers, and, as far as military conquest can make them such, 6,000,000 slaves of Anglo-Saxon race."

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

The same authority says:

"In connection with the late capture of the *Peterhoff*, it is stated to be the intention of the merchants and shipowners interested in the trade from the port of London to memorialize the Government, calling upon them to put an end at once to the pretensions of the Federal Government in seizing neutral ships proceeding to neutral ports. The discharge of the cargo of the *Peterhoff*, which is reported by the last mail as having been ordered, is considered merely a pretence to gain time, and delay the question involved to an indefinite period, which would act most prejudicially upon the shipping interests of the Kingdom."

RUMORS OF MEDIATION.

A letter appears in the Rio de Janeiro journals from Gen. WEBB, the American Minister, contradicting a report in that capital that the Federal Government had expressed a willingness to agree to the arbitration of the Emperor of Brazil in its quarrel with the South; but adding, that in the event of any arbitration, the choice of the Cabinet of Washington would no doubt fall on that sovereign, who had so many claims to its respect and confidence.

THE VALUE OF VICKSBURGH.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times*, writing to that paper under date of March 31, gives his views on this subject as follows:

"There is little apparent ground for the belief which seems to have found favor in England, that the greatest and most eventful struggle of this war will occur at Vicksburgh. From accidental circumstances, and chiefly from the "sensation" writing of the New-York Press, an amount of interest has attached itself to Vicksburgh *which is by no means entertained with regard to it in the Southern Confederacy*. If ever my letter from that remote point has made its way to England, it will have been seen that the chief strength of Vicksburgh *consists in its inaccessibility. From the river alone can it be formidably attacked*; and all the immense hail-storms of shot and shell which have hitherto been thrown into the little city from the river, have produced indescribably little effect. In half-a-dozen different ways the Federals have tried to flank or evade it.

But let it never be forgotten in England that the uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi, from New-Orleans to St. Louis, even if ever it could be gained by the Federals, *would be of indescribably little advantage beyond the gratification of Federal vanity.*

If Vicksburgh can be turned, or in some manner negatived, *there remain hundreds of other points round which the Confederate batteries would immediately cluster.* Such a point is Warrenton, where the *Hartford* has recently been beaten off; such a point is Natchez, where the bluffs are said to be more favorable for defence than those at Vicksburgh. It is not to Vicksburgh, or generally to the Mississippi River that the eyes of the Confederates are anxiously turned, *but rather to Charleston*, where the long-delayed blow must inevitably fall shortly or never, *and to Tullahoma* and the army of Gen. JOHNSTON. My own impression still is that want of sagacity has been shown by the Confederate Government in not strengthening the army of Gen. JOHNSTON by such large reinforcements as would make the issue of the impending battle "beyond a peradventure." It is to an ordinary spectator incomprehensible how on both sides *the policy of a Napoleonic concentration of troops has been neglected and overlooked.* It is known that many of the wisest heads in the Confederacy, and among them Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, have warmly advocated the concentration of all available troops in Southern Tennessee, even though Texas and Arkansas should be left destitute of men, and the defenders of Vicksburgh should be reduced one-half. *Non ita Dis placuit.* For some inscrutable reason *the strength of the Confederacy is frittered away by squandering troops in insignificant numbers over vast areas of territory*, and by provoking such attacks as recently led to the surrender of more than 4,000 Confederates at a place called Arkansas Post. The consequence is that war languishes on without any victory being gained by the Confederates in the West of such magnitude as to confound the mendacity of Northern journalists, or to strengthen the hands of that large and growing party in the Northwestern States who see that out of the vast ocean of blood which irreconcilably divides the two sections it is not possible that peace and conciliation should have a chance of arising.

M'CLELLAN'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The *Times* closes a review of Gen. M'CLELLAN'S testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War as follows:

"Whether a different strategy would have had a different effect is a question which we cannot answer. That M'CLELLAN was *rather a prudent than an enterprising General*, and that he conducted his operations by formal rule of war, may be readily conceded. Possibly a little more dash or genius might have snatched a victory, but it might possibly have led to even more terrible disasters than those he encountered. On the whole, *our conclusion from Gen. McClellan's evidence* is that the successful invasion of Virginia was impracticable from the first."

FRANCE.

La France asserts that Russia accepts, in principle, the project of a Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Poland.

The *Pays* announces that the Swedish fleet is expected to arrive at Cherbourg at the end of the present month.

Official dispatches received here from Cochin China to March 31, state that public order was reëstablished in the colony. A great number of villages had given in their submission. Admiral BONNARD and a Spanish Plenipotentiary were to leave for Huc on April 3 to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace of 1862. All the Spanish troops were to reëmbark upon the 2d of April to return to Manilla.

The accounts from the agricultural districts continue most favorable.

The Paris Corn and Flour markets continued very firm.

The Bourse had been firmer. Rentes closed at 69f. 75c. or 15c. higher than on Saturday.

THE PONTIFICAL STATES.

A telegram from Rome of May 11, says: The Pope left Rome on the 11th for Velletri. Detachments of French and Pontifical troops formed a guard of honor on the occasion.

PRUSSIA.

At the sitting of the Deputies on May 12, the President read a letter signed by the Ministers, stating that so long as the House supports the assumption made yesterday by the President of a right to limit the Ministers' freedom of speech, the members of the Cabinet should no longer be present at the sitting of the Chamber.

POLAND.

The *Ost Deutsche Zeitung* of May 12 says:

"Upon the 8th eighteen companies of Russian infantry, with eight guns and five squadrons of cavalry, attacked TACZANOWSKI, near Konin. After a stubborn resistance the assailants succeeded in storming the place, which had been strongly barricaded, and the Poles retreated toward Silesia."

The secret Provisional Government of Warsaw has issued a proclamation pronouncing severe penalties against any functionaries in Poland, collecting taxes for the Russian Government.

A telegram from Cracow, of May 8, says: An engagement, lasting five hours, took place at Glinka on the 5th, terminating with the dispersion of the insurgents.

A raid of the insurgents into the district of Sandomir is apprehended.

The insurrection gains considerable ground in the environs of Lubar, in Volhyria.

The Russians have been attacked in the palatinate of Sandomir. TACZANOWSKI, the Polish leader, who had been surrounded by a hostile force near Konin, on the Wartha, gave battle at Kolo, near Kalisch, and repulsed the Russians.

The Berlin *Neue-Preussische Zeitung* says: "Trustworthy opinions of the provincial authorities think it unnecessary at present to proclaim a state of siege in the Grand Duchy of Posen. This is believed the less requisite for the entire province, as discouragement has been caused by the recent domiciliary visits and arrests.

The *Neue-Preussische Zeitung* states, on "reliable authority," that negotiations are being carried on between the French and Russian Governments relative to the scheme of a European Congress for the settlement of the Polish question. The same journal thinks that both Cabinets are favorable to the scheme.

A dispatch from Leinberg, of May 11, says: "A battle took place yesterday in the District of Ulanow, between the insurgents and the Russian troops. The insurgents crossed the Galician frontier the same evening."

EGYPT.

A telegram from Alexandria, of May 9, says:

"The Prince and Princess NAPOLEON have arrived here."

Letters from Whartum mention the arrival there of English travelers, coming from Zanzibar, who have discovered the source of the Nile.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

From Cape Coast Castle, under date of the 15th of April, it is reported that the King of Ashantee had invaded the protected countries on the Gold Coast, in consequence of the refusal on the part of the English Government to deliver up to him a fugitive Captain who was accused of stealing rock gold, and who had sought protection in British territory. No authentic reports were obtainable, but there was little doubt as to there being three large bodies of Ashantees in the protectorate, and threatening the countries of Warsaw, Assim and Aikim. Several skirmishes had taken place and *some Ashantee heads had been taken to Cape Coast and Accra.* On the morning of the 15th, a large body of regular troops, supported by volunteers, were to be marched to the assistance of the main body of the Fantees, who were encamped some distance in the interior. Commodore WILMOT, and the officers and men of Her Majesty's ship *Rattlesnake*, had intrenched and garrisoned Cape Coast Castle and the environs, and assistance had been demanded from the Gambia and Sierra Leone people by Governor PINE. Nearly 200 men were dispatched, and it was calculated there would be an available force of about 750 regular troops and about 350 volunteers, armed with Enfield rifles, in addition to the large native force. It was feared that if the old plan of marching into the interior was adopted, one or other of the invading corps might cut off our people, and deprive them of the means of communicating with headquarters.

ADVICES TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

A Reported Naval Fight off Pedro Bluff, Jamaica.

Another Rebel Pirate About to Leave the Clyde.

HALIFAX, Monday, May 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th, and Queenstown on Sunday, the 17th inst., arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this evening. She brings the American mails and twenty-six passengers for Halifax and forty-four for Boston.

The advices by this arrival are but two days later than those received by the *Hibernian* at Father Point.

The steamship *Great Eastern* passed Queenstown Harbor on the afternoon of the 17th, *en route* to New-York.

The *Asia* reports having passed the steamship *Persia*, from New-York for Liverpool, on the 16th inst., three miles west of the Skerries. The *Persia* subsequently arrived at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th.

The American news by the *Persia* was eagerly canvassed to-day, (the 16th.) and generally regarded as indecisive. It had no effect in London; but the effect in Liverpool was a depression in the cotton, and a strengthening of the Breadstuffs markets.

Jamaica letters received in England by the West India mail report that, on the 7th of April, a sea fight took place at Pedro Bluff between a large war steamer strikingly like the pirate *Alabama* and three other vessels. Heavy firing was heard at 9 A. M., and the vessels were distinctly seen from the shore pouring broadsides into each other. The firing lasted until 2 P. M. No particulars were known.

Parliamentary estimates for the postal subsidies are to be moved in the House of Commons on the 18th, and include £58,500 for the Galway line, commencing on the 1st of July next.

It is reported that Capt. BULLOCK was to leave Liverpool on the 16th for the Clyde, to take command of another rebel pirate cruiser ready for departure from that river.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the Federal efforts recently made in London to raise a loan have not been successful.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

COTTON—Sales of the four days 43,000 bales, including 22,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and prices are ¼d.@⅜c. higher—the greatest advance on American, the latter, however, closing at but ¼d. advance.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is active, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co., report: Flour heavy. Wheat easier. Red Western, 9s.@9s. 6d; Red Southern, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d; White Western, 10s.@10s. 3d; White Southern, 10s. 3d.@11s. Corn still declining. Mixed, 29s. 6d@29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull and unchanged; Pork quiet and steady; Bacon very dull, and still declining; Lard steady; Tallow flat; Butter very dull.

PRODUCE—Ashes steady. Sugar easier. Coffee active. Rice quiet, but steady. Linseed Oil still advancing; sales at 45s.@45s. 6d. Resin, small sales at 26s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Petroleum active, at 10s. for crude, and 1s. 11d.@2s. for refined.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

BREADSTUFFS tend downward. SUGAR steady. TEA steady. RICE firm. TALLOW quiet at 43s. 6d. LINSEED OIL firm at 45s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES are firmer; Illinois Central shares 40½@40⅝ discount. Erie 50⅛@51.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were rather weak. Money was active and in demand. In the discount market nothing was done below the Bank minimum, which remains unchanged.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

SATTERTHWAIT'S midweek circular reports continued firmness in American Securities. The principal demand was for Erie and Illinois shares, which have each risen $2 ₱ share.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, May 14.

Rain has been falling in considerable quantities lately.

BREADSTUFFS inactive. WHEAT transactions limited.

No sales in PROVISIONS.

SUGAR market dull.

Consols for money, 92⅛.

VERY LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 78,000 bales, of which 31,500 were taken by speculators, and 12,500 by exporters. The market opened buoyant, and prices advanced ⅛d. for American, and ⅛d.@⅜d. for Surats and other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet at the foregoing advance. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	25d.	Middling Orleans	23d.
Fair Mobile	24⅛d.	Middling Mobile	22d.
Fair Uplands	24d.	Middling Uplands	22d.

The stock in port is estimated at 336,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet, but steady, at about Tuesday's rates.

PROVISIONS are inactive and tend downward. Bacon slightly lower.

LONDON, Friday, May 15.

Consols for Money 93¼@93⅜.

Illinois Central Shares 40⅛@40 discount. Erie Shares 50@51.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £488,000.

Commercial News by the Asia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, May 16.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day reached 5,000 bales. The market was unsettled, by the advices received from America brought by the *Persia*, which touched at Queenstown yesterday, and prices slightly declined on all qualities.

TRADE REPORT—The Manchester market is quiet, and goods and yarns continue firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is firmer.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is generally quiet. Bacon still declining.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, May 16.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The Bank of England to-day advanced its minimum rate of discount to 3½ ₱ cent.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—The latest sales were Erie Railway shares, 50@51; Illinois Central Railroad, 41 @40 discount.

HAVRE, Friday, May 15.

COTTON—Sales of the week reach 12,500 bales; the market advancing with an active demand. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 313f.; Bas, 293f. Stock in port, 35,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday evening, May 16.

The Bourse closes heavy; Three ₱ cent. Rentes, 95f. 55c.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 25.—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.*—F. Frericks and lady, H. Walzen, H. Otto, J. D. Kremmelberg and family, Emma Precht and son, Capt. Butler and son, H. Iken and sister, Louis Gotze and family, Amalie Stern and child, Daniel Meyer, Gustav Beling, Helena Schornberg, C. Rossingh, 97 in the second cabin and 424 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 34	Sun sets	7 20
Moon sets	0 33		
Sandy Hook	1 20	Gov. Island	2 09
Hell Gate	3 31		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, May 25.

Cleared.

Ships Liverpool, Corbette, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Amalia, (Russ.,) Brunstrom, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Damstadin Bank, (Old.,) Liegner, Cadiz, Ruger Bros.; Constantino, Mandick, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; Lucy Elizabeth, Trumbull, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, Manzanilla, Cuba. D. R. De Wolf, Victoria, (Br.,) Morrill, Matamoras, D. Starr; Avozetta, (Br.,) Tuzo, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dullett & Bliss; B. L. Swan, Rice, St. Croix, D. Trowbridge, Boston Lady, (Br.,) Talbot, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; William & Jane, Wood, Gloucester, John Jackson.

Schooners Marietta Hand, Brooks, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Co., Mary Mankin, Briggs, Washington, L. Kerny; C. J. Erickson, Brown, Washington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Kent, West, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Dwight Davison, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. S. Reed, Wicks, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Oscar, (Br.,) —, Havana, N. H. Brigham; James Butler, Jolun, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Alice and Mary, Young, Matamoras, Kaller & Lingg; Sarah Maria, Hunterville, Demarara, B. J. Hunting, D. W. Sanders, Aldrich, Washington, Jonas Smith; Sarah Gertrude, Campbell, Washington, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen May 10, and Southampton 13th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 546 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. 13th inst., off Portland, passed a steamship bound E. 19th, lat. 40 41, lon. 33 40, passed a British steamer bound W., showing 1st distinguishing pendant, Nos. 4, 5, 9, 8. 22d, lat. 43 20, lon. 52 40, passed Br. ship Gondola, bound E. May 11, off Beachy Head, passed Bremen ship Charlotte, Gatjen, hence for London. 23d, lat. 42 20, lon. 61 15, Bremen ship Marco Paolo, Gerdes, from Bremen for New-York.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Salvor, Mott, Washington 50 hours, in ballast to J. Hand.

Ship Victoria, Stimson, London and Isle of Wight 12th ult., with mdse. and 88 steerage passengers to E. K. Morgan. From May 7 to May 13, lat. 48 22, lon. 42 55, to lat. 43 36, lon. 50 15, passed several large icebergs and fields of ice. May 24, 25 miles S. E. from Nantucket Shoals, passed steamship City of New-York, hence 23d inst., for Liverpool.

Ship Richard S. Ely, Livingston, London and the Downs April 15, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Experienced light east winds and calms up to the Banks, and there fell in with a great deal of ice and a dense fog for several days; put the ship under easy and commanding sail, not deeming it prudent to run in such danger, which made the passage ten days longer. In lat. 46 02, lon. 40 50, fell in with the first large island of ice, very high, with many birds, being the place laid down on the chart for Jaquet Island, by Mr. Legros, which, Capt. Livingston says, convinces him the island does not exist, but there may be a shoal bank there, and the ice aground, which would account for the several kinds of birds around it. He had good and clear observations on the spot, also good instruments, and must be within a few seconds of being right as to latitude and longitude. May 18, lat. 42 15, lon. 63 20, came within a few fees of a collision with a very large can buoy, made of heavy plate iron, painted red and nearly new; there was no shackle attached, and it looked as if it might have been washed from some vessel's deck.

Ship Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Platz, Hamburg 35 ds., and 26 ds. from the Lizards, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Sloman & Edge. Had fine weather and light winds most of the time from the westward. On the Banks saw several icebergs.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Hurlbut, London and Isle of Wight April 23, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was constantly among the ice from lon. 47 to 50, in lat. 45.

Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Winzen, Hamburg 49 ds., with mdse. and 236 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Lat. 42, lon. 51, passed several icebergs.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool April 24, with mdse. and 862 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. May 14, lat. 42 40, lon. 50 30, saw two large icebergs.

Ship Julia, (of London,) Strickland, London and the Downs April 23, with mdse. to Thomas Dunham. Made a southern passage and had pleasant weather. saw no ice; from the Banks had westerly winds.

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool April 18, with mdse. and 802 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had three births and eight deaths.

Ship Somersetshire, Gillespie, Glasgow and Lamlash 18th ult., with mdse. to E. S. Innes.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool April 26, with mdse. and 720 passengers to Williams & Guion. Crossed the Banks in lat. 43 20, and saw no ice. May 13, lat. 42 50, lon. 67 40, wind N. N. E., moderate breeze, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 24th, at 7 A. M., lat. 49 31, wind E. and S. E., moderate, saw steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. Same day, at 9 A. M., passed a French screw steam frigate lying to.

Ship Esmeralda, (of Greenock,) Meldrum, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to master. From lat. 50 21, lon. 46 17, to 43 55 and lon. 50 16, saw immense quantities of field ice and a number of icebergs; stood to the southward for three days to clear it, saw a number of vessels in the ice and in lat. 47 42, lon. 40 13, saw a large bark fast.

Ship Ticonderoga, Stoughton, Bordeaux May 7, in ballast to Harbeck & Halsey. 10th inst., lat. 43 10, lon. 30 20, passed a quantity of timber, parts of hatch-houses, and other wrecked stuff; the timber was hewed logs, and apparently mahogany.

Ship H. T. Vennard, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Drinkwater, Plymouth, Eng., 37 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase. In lat. 43 to 44, and lon. 47 to 49, saw a large number of icebergs.

Bark Queen Victoria, (of Dublin,) Conway, Dublin 7th ult., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had strong, westerly winds up to May 3. In lat. 49, made large fields of ice; at 3 P. M., shortened sail, and night coming on, kept the ship in clear water by standing to the eastward, occasionally passing through detached strings of ice; many vessels in company similarly situated. May 4, at daylight, nothing but field ice in sight around the horizon, the vessel under short canvas, to find, if possible, clear water. Night coming on, the ice more compressed, and the vessel making no headway, moored her to a half "Ireland Pan," stern on—to save the rudder—with an eight-inch hawser. At 10 P. M., the ice completely inclosed the vessel, she lying firmly jammed, all sails handed; four other ships close by in the same situation. 5th inst., all around the horizon nothing but ice, as far as the range of sight; no water to be seen. During the day, pressed the vessel under canvas, to the S. S. W., with great caution; at night light winds. 6th, at 2 A. M., the ice became slack, and some open water was seen; steered to S. W. At daylight, had one bark in company, steering the same course. Left three ships completely jammed in, and it appeared as if they were on the weather edge of the jam with a strong N. W. wind and a heavy send of the sea; sailed for 18 hours at the rate of 6½ miles per hour along the weather side of the jam in a S. W. by W. course, and then only got clear at 7 P. M. Passed several strings of ice-bergs as during the night. Also 7th inst., passed large fields, many icebergs and many islands of ice; was obliged to steer in all directions to clear the large fields, day and night, up to Saturday, May 9. At 2 P. M. of that day, nothing but clear water in sight. At 4 P. M., sounded on the Grand Bank in lon. 49 30, lat. 45 30, and since then have had continual westerly winds, light calms and oppressive heat.

Bark Monnequash, (Br., of Cardiff,) Merchant, Cardiff 41 ds., with coal and brick and 13 passengers to Arkell, Tuff & Co.

Bark Peter Bahlruhr, (Pruss.,) Horst, Cardiff 55 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. On the Banks saw quantities of ice and several vessels in it.

Bark Vine la France, (Norw.,) Gagsted, Havre 55 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. On the eastern edge of the Banks saw large quantities of drift ice and icebergs.

Bark Thomas Aberg, (Swed.,) Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to order. On the Banks saw large numbers of icebergs and drift ice.

Foreign Ports.

At Eleuthera 18th inst., Br. schrs. Shannon, Robbins and J. G. Miller, Johnson, for New-York next day.

[PER DELTA.]

Arr. at Bermuda May 19, schr. Transit, Hobbs, New-York, called off the island and proceeded to St. Thomas. Sld. 19th, brig Princess Royal, Newbold, New-York; 16th, brig Solferino, Higgins, from New-York for Para.

Arr at St Thomas 10th, Br. steamer Daren, Liverpool. Sld. May 9, brig Lark, Yamage, Cienfuegos.

The following whalers touched at St. Thomas on the 5th, all with full crews: the brig Falcon; schrs. S. J. Lewis and E. B. Crowell.

[PER HIBERNIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—May 1, New-York at Malaga; Expedient, at Oporto; 9th, Milhewana, at Antwerp; Kesigna, at Falmouth; 11th, steamship Dido, at Deal; 12th, Charlotte, at do.; Ida S., at do.; 14th, Oceana, at Queenstown; 11th, Bell Wood, at Liverpool; 13th, Admiral, Columbia, Ernestine, Cynosure, and steamship Melita, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—May 13, John Clark, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—May 13, J. W. Webster, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—March 31, Conqueror, at Singapore.

Arrived from Callao—May 11, Hamlin, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—March 31, Leontine, at Singapore.

Sailed for New-York—May 1, Lady Alice and Boleria, from Lisbon; Saguenay, from Gibraltar; 9th, Pruvidgerite, from Cardiff; Ida Mathilda, from Limerick; Charlotte and Emma, and Adelaide, from Liverpool; 11th, Amazon, from Plymouth.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, May 25.

Arrived from Reziza—M., at Falmouth; David Hoadley, Constantine and Cynosure, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Gen. Berry, at Liverpool.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE

PREPARATIONS.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC

REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

THIS MEDICINE INCREASES THE POWER OF DIGESTION, AND EXCITES THE ABSORBENTS INTO HEALTHY ACTION, BY WHICH THE WATERY OR CALCAREOUS DEPOSITIONS, AND ALL THE UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED, AS WELL AS PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT,

And for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,
Trembling,
Horror of Diseases,
Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,
Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,
Flushing in the Body,
Dryness of